



# MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## START

## ST PAUL

## DAILY

## PRESS

JAN 1      THRU      JUN 30  
1864           1864

Title: St. Paul daily PRESS

4:1 - 4:152

Inclusive Dates: Jan 1 Jun 30  
1864 1864

PLEASE NOTE: Jan 1 Part 1 P. 3  
Part 1 p. 1 History of the  
History of: Schools and  
Churches 1847 - 1863

(A) Part 2 p. 2 History of area  
1680-1849

(B) Annual Report of  
the trade of  
St. Paul

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Originals held by: MHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		Format:
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JOHN ALLEY DOUGHERTY	May 3, 1979	Camera No.
Filmed by:	Date:	yellow 6
J.W.	May 9, 79	
Reduction Ratio:	Voltmeter	No. Expos.
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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAIN T PAUL, FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

DOUBLE SHEET

In accordance with a time honored custom no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. We wish our patrons, one and all, a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

OUR DOUBLE SHEET.

We present our readers this morning with a New Year's paper. On the second page will be found a concise history of Minnesota, and an article on our railroad system; the third page contains miscellaneous matter, the fourth, a history of the early settlement of St. Paul; the fifth a Review of the Trade for 1863; the sixth, an excellent poem, and a very interesting letter from our correspondent "Nerwood," the eighth page, conclusion of the Review of the Trade, origin of New Years and social matters. We also publish an important letter from Mr. Brydges, concerning our telegraphs and railroads, a history of the schools and churches of St. Paul, telegraph, editorial news &c.

This is the largest amount of matter ever published in a single issue of a St. Paul daily.

THE NEWS.

WHEELER's rebel cavalry attacked Col. Gilbert at Charleston, East Tennessee, on Monday, and succeeded in capturing a supply train. Wheeler was subsequently defeated and fled in confusion.

Gen. KELLY reports the safe return of Gen. Sullivan from an expedition in the Shenandoah Valley. He captured 400 prisoners and a large quantity of property.

A correspondent states that Maximilian has made his acceptance of the Mexican throne, dependent upon the recognition, by the United States, of the monarchy, and that the United States having emphatically refused, he will decline.

The rebels refuse to recognize Butler as an officer of the United States, and the Government has devised a plan to bring him to terms.

The Richmond *Examiner* is still bewailing the loss of East Tennessee. It says that by this means they lost the only copper rolling mill in the Confederacy, upon which they depended for their supply of caps.

Gold 51 7-8.

THREE YEARS AGO AND NOW.

Three years ago to-day the St. Paul Press was launched upon the ocean of journalism under a sky already black with portents of national disaster. Twelve days before the Ordinance of Secession had passed the South Carolina Convention. Immense popular demonstrations had been held, and were still in progress throughout the South, in approval of the course of South Carolina, and the Southern Legislatures were assembling to throw their States into wild maelstrom of secession.

The nation stood helpless and paralyzed, with the helm of Government in the hands of the impotent Buchanan and his Cabinet of traitors, hopelessly drifting towards destruction. Congress was frantic with impossible compromises. Mason and Hunter and Davis and Benjamin and their brotherhood of predetermined traitors were belching treason from their seats in the Senate and the House, and bullying the North with menaces and insults. Hope seemed fled from the world, and God only remained.

Yet on January 1st, 1861, few at the North understood the significance of the evil omens that swelled every breeze from the South. Hardly any one, except the few who wished it, believed in the possibility of a general Secession of the Southern States, or regarded it as anything more than a temporary aberration. But events followed quickly after that first New Year of ours.

The three years which span the brief existence of the Press have been, without doubt, the most eventful in the calendar of time. In those three years, under the pressure of the prodigious forces which they have called into play, forces which have been growing and gathering in the mind and heart of this great American people for three centuries back, the world has been pushed toward three centuries in civilization, three centuries nearer the millennial era of Universal Peace and Brotherhood.

The milestones in this advance are marked, it is true, by battles and blood, but they are battles whose trophies are not gazeted in the dispatches of victorious generals. The victories of war after all are but negative. Of themselves they count nothing. They are not the fruit; they but break the shell around the fruit of victory. That fruit is Emancipation. Freedom is the one victory of the war.

Three years ago to-day the nation, for the sake of a little more peace, was all ready to take the yoke of the Slave Power upon its neck forever.

To-day the nation stands with its feet upon the neck of the tyrant, and its spear already plunged into his heart.

Three years ago to-day slavery sat seemingly on the throne of more than half the continent. Insolent, defiant, revelling in dreams of aristocratic dominions, founded on the degradation of labor, it stretched its haughty sceptre from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the At-

## SAINT PAUL

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

NUMBER 1.

lantic to the Pacific. To-day slavery is dead in Missouri; dead in West Virginia; dead in Maryland and Delaware; dying in Kentucky, and Tennessee and Arkansas, and the dead seal is upon its brow over the whole South.

But better and more than this, the spirit of slavery is dead in the hearts of the American people; dead in the White House, dead in Congress, dead throughout the civilized world.

The sorrows and sacrifices of the war are ours. We share its triumphs with all mankind forever.

With three years and perhaps a fourth of blood we will have purchased an illustrious future of Peace.

With this hope and faith we greet our readers this Happy New Year's morning and our wish is for them as we stretch out our hands in loving benediction upon them all, is that the next New Year may fulfil the happy omen of the last, when Abraham Lincoln gave the nation its most precious New Year's gift—the Proclamation of Emancipation.

### THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

While active measures are in progress, on the one side, to engraft Minnesota upon the great central trunk of the Union Pacific Railroad, and give the vast commerce which is destined to flow over that highway, its most natural and cheapest outlet, through Minnesota to Lake Superior, a new impulse has been given to the project of a Northern or International route to the Pacific through the level steppes of the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys, which has, for some years, been the favorite scheme of interoceanic communication with the people of Minnesota, as being more in conformity to the physical system of the continent than any other.

Moreover a railroad which should follow that route would develop immense districts of country which are necessarily tributary to Minnesota, and make the termini of navigation on the Mississippi and Lake Superior the tollgates of the commerce of two worlds.

It has been the custom among a class of small people who never see beyond their noses, to sneer at the arguments which have been often reproduced here in favor of this route, and by no one so forcibly as Mr. Taylor. We confess that one source of the great gratification we experience in publishing Mr. Brydges' letter, is the practical vindication it affords of views which have so often derided as extravagant and visionary.

### LEASING ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

We understand that immense profits are being made by individuals who have leased plantations of the Government that were owned by disloyal persons or which have been abandoned by their owners.

Under the authority of Adjutant-General L. Thomas, three commissioners have been appointed, called Commissioners of Plantations, to whom has been entrusted the letting and charge of the plantations in the Valley of the Mississippi, north of the Department of the Gulf.

They meet at Vicksburg every three or four weeks to decide upon applications of persons desirous to lease plantations under their control.

As rent, the lessee pays four dollars for every bale of four hundred pounds of cotton, and five cents a bushel for corn and potatoes.

The usual season for ploughing, on cotton plantations, begins in February, though crops which yielded a fair profit were last year put in as late as the latter part of April and beginning of May.

We are authorized to state that a gentleman of this city who is fully acquainted with cotton raising, is desirous of associating with parties who have capital, for the purpose of leasing some of these abandoned plantations. He is confident that the profits will reach one thousand per cent. Parties desirous of engaging in this enterprise can obtain full particulars by applying to Messrs. Thompson & Bros., or Parker Paine.

### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

#### The Early Schools of St. Paul.

#### PROGRESS MADE SINCE 1847.

#### First Churches Organized.

The Number of Members at the Present Time.

OUR SCHOOLS FROM '47 TO '64.

Probably few, if any, of the children who attend our present public, or private, schools are aware of the improvement that now exists over the early schools of May.

I have no doubt whatever that the line of telegraph will be completed from St. Paul to Fort Garry, and thence across the Hudson Bay Territory to the Rocky Mountains, and then to the Pacific.

I think I am also safe in saying, that negotiations, which are now in progress, with reference to the continuation of the line of railway from St. Paul northwards to Fort Garry, will result in the actual construction of that line of railway before very long, and that steps will immediately be taken to continue the line across to the Pacific Coast.

I find very great interest existing in London about the Hudson Bay Company, a line of telegraph, and the like, and ultimately a railway, and I have no doubt of the accomplishment, at no very distant date, of these important enterprises.

Whilst I was in London I had an interview with His Excellency General Gherardi, who is the Director-General in Russia of the telegraphic system of that country. From him I learned many important facts connected with the telegraphic enterprise across Siberia, and found that the construction of the telegraph to the mouth of the Amoor river, was a matter not only absolutely decided, but in a active progress at the present moment.

The General appeared to be quite convinced of the probability of the line being continued from the Amoor river, by way of Behring's Straits, to the borders of British Columbia, and from the information which he gave me derived from him, I do not think we shall have as much difficulty in establishing a line of railway from St. Paul, by way of the Hudson Bay Territory, and the Rocky Mountains, with the northern part of British Columbia, as the Russian Government have experienced in the lines of telegraph which they have made across Siberia.

Yours very truly,

C. N. BRYDGES.

That Mr. Brydges' anticipations will be realized we do not ourselves doubt, and it is not easy to see how any one who has studied the geographical features of the continent can resist the con-

clusion which has been long insisted upon through these columns, that this is the natural path to the Pacific.

The ideas of the first explorers, before they have become confused with artificial interests, generally afford the clearest views of what the future must bring forth. Their instincts are prophetic.

One hundred and eighty-four years ago, Hennepin, standing on the slopes of the great water-shed, and crediting the Indian tale of vast reaches of navigable water stretching westward to the Pacific, believed he had found at last what French explorers a hundred years before had sought in vain: a western route across the continent to Japan and China. Carver, 88 years ago, fore-saw and predicted that the chain of lakes and rivers stretching northward from the summit of the Mississippi, would be the future path of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific; and Humboldt, whose genius was the first to seize the true geographical relations of the question, nearly forty years ago, fixed the navigable waters of the Winnipeg basin as the true trans-continental avenue of Asiatic commerce with Europe.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS.—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum, or 70¢ per month *indefinitely in advance*.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$8 per month; \$8.00 for one year; \$36 for three years; \$40 for one address, \$4.50 each; ten do., \$4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, one do., \$1.50 each; twenty or more, one do., \$1.00 each.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA  
FROM 1640 TO 1861.EARLY TERRITORIAL  
HISTORY.

## Minnesota in 1849.

Progress of the State in Pop-  
ulation and Wealth.NAME AND HISTORY OF MINNE-  
SOTA.Minnesota derives its musical syllables from a Dakota compound—*Mina*, water—*Sotah*, bear or bluish—by which they describe the characteristic tint of the water of the Minnesota River, its principal secondary stream, and which Mr. Nell poetically translates into “sky tinted water.” The peculiar hue has, however, a much less celestial origin, in the sedimentary blue clays brought down from the Blue Earth, 4,000 quinats of which, Le Sueur sent to France for copper, in 1707 years ago.

The successive stages of discovery and adventure follow the north and south, which led the early explorers of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi to the sources of those rivers in Minnesota, are not within the range of topics prescribed for this sketch, which we cast chronologically as being the most concise and comprehensive arrangement of the few conspicuous events of the period in question.

1610.—Père Jean de Brébeuf, a Catholic missionary is the first writer who makes distinct mention of the Dakotas, the aboriginal inhabitants of Minnesota, called by the first *frayageurs* “People of the Lakes.”

1637.—Father Pierre Menard in crossing Lake Superior to the Dakotas, was lost in the forest, his cassock and biret, long afterwards preserved among Dakotas as medicinal charms, affording the only clue to his fate.

1656.—Two Frenchmen, names unknown, are said to have visited the Dakota villages in pursuit of furs.

1665.—Father Claude Allouez, a Catholic priest, the successor of Menard, who visited Fort Snelling in this year, is the first white man who is known to have set foot on the soil of Minnesota.

1675.—Daniel Greysolon Du Luth entered the first trading post, probably the first European house, ever built in Minnesota, at Fort Charlotte, still maintained on the north shore of Lake Superior of the entrance of Pigeon River.

1678.—On Luth visited the Sissetons, and on the 15th of September visited Mille Lacs which he called Lake Bude.

1680.—About the first of May Louis Hennepin arrived at Saint Paul, a prisoner of a Dakota war party, the first white man who ever trod upon its soil, the first who ever saw the Falls of St. Anthony, the first who ever performed the rite of baptism in Minnesota, the first to predict the overland communication between the headwaters of the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean.

1689.—Nicholas Perrot first planted the cross and arms of France on the soil of Minnesota, and first laid claim to the country for France. It built the first French post in Minnesota, on the shore of Lake Pepin, a little above the entrance.

1695.—Le Sueur built the second French post in Minnesota on an island below Lake St. Croix, What Island?

1700.—Le Sueur established Fort L'Heuiller at the mouth of the Blue Earth, and the first who supplied the Sioux with firearms.

1705.—France ceded Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, to England, and west of it to Spain.

1709.—Jonathan Carver visited St. Anthony's Falls and the Minnesota river, discovered the cave in Dayton's Bluff, now a root house, once the famous retreat of Indians, and in pretended treaty with the Sioux, laid the foundation of the “Carver tract” title, the script of which used to be floating about some twelve or fifteen years ago.

1717.—The Northwestern Fur Company established itself in Minnesota.

1800, May 7.—The part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi became a part of Indiana, by the division of Ohio.

1803, Dec. 20.—Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for forty years in possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon, who had just obtained it from Spain.

1805.—Upper Louisiana was organized as Missouri Territory; Capt. Zebulon Pike, who afterwards fell fighting in his country at York, Canada, visited Minnesota to establish government factories, but the chief traders, Dickson, Cameron and Ristate, disregarded his regulations, and continued to occupy the country with posts on their own account. Their influence was all on the side of the British.

1812.—The Dakotas, Ojibways, and Winnebagos, under the lead of the traders, joined the British, in the war against the United States. In this year the Red River Colony was established by Lord Selkirk.

1819.—Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, became a part of the county of Crawford, Michigan, Lewis Cass, Governor; Col. Leavenworth arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota to build a fort there; Talisfero appointed Indian agent.

1820, Oct. 10.—The corner stone of Fort Snelling laid; Governor Cass, of Michigan, visited Minnesota by way of Lake Superior, crossing from St. Louis river to Rainy Lake, and descending the Mississippi to Fort Snelling; concluded a peace between the Ojibways and Sioux; Col. Snelling relieved Leavenworth in command of the fort.

1823.—The first steamboat arrived at Mendota, the Virginia; Major Stephen H. Long sent by the Government to explore the Minnesota river, and the immediate frontier. Beltrami, who had accompanied the expedition, explored the sources of the Mississippi.

1825.—The dividing line between the Sioux and Ojibways fixed by treaty at Prairie du Chien from St. Croix Falls to Red River, at Buffalo river. In this year a number of Swiss were driven from Selkirk Settlement by a flood and settled in Minnesota.

1832.—Schoolcraft discovered the source of

the Mississippi. The present mission established by the Rev. W. T. Bontwell at Leech Lake.

1834.—The west side of the Mississippi was attached to Michigan, having, since the admission of Missouri, been without an organized government.

1835.—Cathlin, the artist, and Featherstonhaugh, geologist, visited Minnesota, the latter exploring the Minnesota river.

1836.—The Territory of Wisconsin organized, and embraced all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. In 1838 Iowa was formed, embracing all west of the Mississippi. John Nell, geologist and naturalist, explored the Minnesota, the Red River, and the sources of the Mississippi.

1837.—Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Fort Snelling with the Chippewas, by which they ceded to the United States all the pine land on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a tract was also effected at Washington with the delegation of Dakota for all their lands east of the Mississippi.

1838.—The first claim was made at St. Paul by a Frenchman, Parant by name, a whisky seller.

1839.—Joseph R. Brown, elected as a representative of Crawford county, which then included all the Wisconsin portion of Minnesota, procured the organization of St. Croix county with Dakota (Stillwater) as county seat.

1846, Aug. 6.—The Wisconsin Enabling Act passed, Dec. 22. The Wisconsin delegate, Morgan S. Masters introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, making the western boundary the Sioux and Red Rivers.

1847.—The Wisconsin Constitutional Convention in session. Their Constitution fixed the western line of Wisconsin on Run River. A protest sent to Congress against the boundary.

1848, May 29th.—Wisconsin admitted with its present western boundary and Minnesota ceded to form a state of Wisconsin.

From the history of the period by this representative of historical epochs, whose intermediate detail belongs to the history of the fur trade or the general chronicler, Minnesota starts upon an independent career of her own.

Upon the admission of Wisconsin, John C. Calhoun, the Secretary of the old Territorial Government, assumed the Governorship of the *disputed* members, upon the advice of Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State; that the laws of Wisconsin were still in force in the unadmitted Territory. H. L. Sibley had already been appointed, at a meeting of the settlers at Stillwater, to press their claims at Washington for a territorial organization, when the Wisconsin delegation resigning, Calhoun ordered a special delegation to Congress for the state.

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1853.—The first claim was made at St. Paul by a Frenchman, Parant by name, a whisky seller.

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1855.—The first settlement in the ceded tract was made in 1857, when the treaty with the Sioux was ratified, and the pines of the St. Croix, and, was made at Taylor's Falls (now Taylors Falls) and, in 1859 contained two or three log houses. The first steamboat that ever navigated the St. Croix, the Palmyra, brought up Samuel Burkle, of Delaware, and Orange Walker of Vermont, who, in 1858, founded the settlement of Marine Mills, which, in 1849 contained a saw-mill, a tannery stand, one or two frame houses, and was a place of business importance. In 1857, Joseph R. Brown made a claim at the upper end of Stillwater, which in 1858 became the county seat of St. Croix county.

In 1851 the present site of Stillwater was selected by John McKusick, of Maine, (now a State Senator,) Calvin E. Leach, of Vermont, and Elias McLean, from Pennsylvania. In 1844 the first frame house was built there by Asmus Norup, a tanner. In 1851 contained, with a large saw-mill, several frame houses and stores, and was, as now, the depository of the lumbering operations of the St. Croix.

In 1852, Franklin Steele, N. W. Kittson, and W. Stumbaugh, made a claim at St. Anthony Falls, and in 1847 Mr. Steele had already been appointed, at a meeting of the settlers at Stillwater, to press their claims at Washington for a territorial organization, when the Wisconsin delegation resigning, Calhoun ordered a special delegation to Congress for the state.

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1854.—More than a month,” says Mr. Neill, “after the adjournment of Congress, just at eve of the 9th of April, amid terrible peals of thunder and torrents of rain, the weekly steamer packet, the first to force its way through the rocky point, whistling long and loud, as if the bearer of glad tidings. Before she was safely moored to the landing at St. Paul, the shout of the Sioux was heard to the landing at St. Paul, the shout of the Sioux, and the steamer packet, the first to force its way through the rocky point, whistling long and loud, as if the bearer of glad tidings. Before she was safely moored to the landing at St. Paul, the shout of the Sioux was heard to the landing at St. Paul, the shout of the Sioux, and the steamer packet, the first to force its way through the rocky point, whistling long and loud, as if the bearer of glad tidings. 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

**FOUR.**

Our flour exports this year foot up to 55,485 barrels, in which we have included about 22,000 barrels which were not marketed here, although manufactured for this market, but shipped from another port. A much greater quantity would have been shipped but for the low water.

Our Exports and Imports show as follows:

EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
1861 - - - 23,600	Per Min. River, 1,081
1862 - - - 42,863	Per R. R. - 14,835
1863 - - - 53,485	15,910

**WOOL.**

The great increase in our exports of wool is another gratifying item of our trade. It is now settled by the experience and close observation of numerous intelligent sheep growers, that our climate is more favorable to the raising of sheep, and they produce more lambs and more wool than in any other part of the United States. The average clip is almost 5 lbs. per head, and at the high price of wool the last year, sheep raising here has been very profitable. The following table compiled from our volumes for past years, will show the progress of this important branch of our trade:

Year.	No. of Sheep.	No. of lbs.
1850 - - - 80	- 150	
1850 - - - 4,000	- 7,000	
1851 - - - 12,505	- 19,306	
1852 - - - 25,000	- 20,000	
1853 - - - 130,000	- 500,000	

The large increase of the past three years is a remarkable fact, resulting first, from natural increase (a flock mostly doubles every year) and, second, from the large imports of docks. The past season 25,000 came into the State via Le Croix ferry alone. The shipments from the port of St. Paul for three years have been—1861, 3,000; 1862, 36,105; 1863, 114,698. Our Saint Paul dealers control the market over more than half the State. [Part of their purchases are shipped from other ports.]

**HIDES AND TALLOW.**

The rapid increase in the exports of Hides and Tallow is a gratifying item in our progress. During 1863, 24,000 hides in 10,802 eft. Hides and 4,102 petts were shipped below, against 13,310 of all kinds in 1862, while the tallow exported was 180,205 lbs. This large business has grown up within the past four or five years, and now employs a capital of \$150,000.

The illimitable room for the production of hides on the rich prairies of Minnesota and the Red River Valley, and their vast and rapid increase, points to a day not far distant when the exports of Hides and Tallow from Minnesota will, like those of Russia, be a main branch of our wealth.

P. S.—Our dealer, reported to have shipped \$15,000 worth of Hides and Skins, we were unable to see in time to include in our list.

The low price at which Tallow can be purchased here, compared with other markets, allows our dealers to ship it to New York with good profit. It is rendered into empty kerosene barrels, which packages are often exported direct to England and other ports of Europe from New York. Could we have railroad connection with Lake Superior, and thus enable us to throw our freight into New York at cheap rates, it would develop the Hide and Tallow business more vigorously than it is even now progressing.

**THE CATTLE MARKET.**

The trade in live stock is becoming very large. Only six years ago beef and cattle were imported from Illinois and Iowa in droves, and the farmers of Minnesota had not begun to raise horned cattle in numbers sufficient to supply the home demand. Five years have wrought a wonderful revolution in this respect. Our rich prairies and luxuriant meadows are dotted with droves of fat heifers, many of them of imported breeds, and beef is plenty and cheap. During December of 1862, and eleven months of 1863, the butchers of this city alone made the following returns of cattle slaughtered:

No.	Value
1,355	\$100,000
Calves - - - 1,20	5,750.00
Hogs - - - 231	2,312.50
Sheep - - - 1,07	5,850.00

\*This is in addition to 3,126 cut up by packers.

The revenue tax paid on the above animals slaughtered amounts to \$45,000. Compare this with the entire amount of live stock reported by the assessors in 1850.

Meat cows, 34 Sheep, 45 Working oxen, 60 Swine, 75 Other cattle, 69

At present prices their total value would be \$5,755. The value of the cattle slaughtered in 1863, rated at the same prices, would be \$44,577.50. A number of small dealers manage to evade the tax. Perhaps a full return would make the value \$50,000.

The value of the hides, together with the tallow of these animals, is very great, (see Hides and Tallow,) making a large item in our manufactures and exports. When the immense areas of Minnesota are settled up with graziers and sheepherds, and pork growers, the expansion of the live stock trade will, at the rate of its increase during the ten years of our infancy, be very great.

**POTATOES.**

The potato shipments in 1863 were very large. It seemed for a time that everybody was in the potato exporting business, and every steamer that departed for St. Louis, to which point the shipments were made, went loaded to the brim with potatoes, some having as high as 3,000 barrels. When the water got too low for the boats to run, the army contractors here took the supplies, and

cleaned out the market. The crop last fall was lighter than usual, owing to the drought. At St. Louis, Minnesota potatoe have always commanded the highest price. Our exports for several years show as follows, the amount in bushels:

1861	3,000	1863	8,297
1862	3,000		

**GINSENG.**

It was not until 1858 that the woods of Minnesota were discovered to be full of ginseng, and all the settlers, and their children began to make good wages digging it. The enormous quantities exported at once called the attention of dealers to the source of supply, and during the past four seasons the Ginseng Trade has been an important one in our economy. Buyers are to be found everywhere, and the root is bought green or dry, at every little town and country store. The Minnesota Ginseng is said to be of superior quality, and commands 60 cents per pound dry. Enormous profits are made by the buyers and packers, and for fear that their monopoly should be broken up and others share their profits, they have carefully concealed the amount of their shipments this season. One firm in Minneapolis is believed to have shipped 150,000 pounds in casks, most of which go direct to China in large pky. They clarify and prepare it complete for the Chinese market. The shipments from our port since 1858 are as follows:

1859	203,000	1861	208,650
1860	215,434	1862	241,245

**CLOTHING.**

A very large business is done in the manufacture of clothing. Ten firms are engaged in it, and report to the U. S. Revenue Collector \$53,659 in value made during 1863. This branch of business gives employment to a number of families, usually soldier's wives, who, with sewing machines, make good wages.

THE CITY.

In anticipation of the demand for this morning's issue of the Press, a large number of extra copies have been printed. For sale at the Press Counting Room. Price ten cents.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Its Origin as a Social Festival, and Ancient Customs of Observing the Same, both Among Pagans and Christians.

Its Observance as an American Holiday, and the Customs Prevalent in its Enjoyment.

The year 1863 has run its course, and as the last sand dropped from the hour-glass till midnight, "Eternity's great Bell" tolled off another year into the slow-drawn hours. Past the Great Bell of Earth passed forward the hand of Time, and the hour of the Horology of Time, and now marks the New Year, 1864!

While the rejoicings and festivities that mark the birth of another year are in progress, let us glance back at the origin of the custom of celebrating the first day of January as a holiday.

THE FESTIVITIES.

What is termed "Watch Meeting" on New Year's Eve. They assemble in their churches about an hour before midnight, and spend the intervening time in singing and prayer. About ten minutes before 12, all kneel in silent prayer, in a spirit of contrition for past sins and time misspent, and resolve to lead a better life in the year about to commence.

On the death of Col. Goodine in 1852, the round was Democratic in politics.

His brother, Isaac N. Goodine, was subsequently united with him, and the office was moved across the street over the store of S. H. Sergeant, which old settlers will recollect stood near the site now occupied by Alderman King for a saloon, and on the 25th of the month issued the first number of the "Pioneer."

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FOR 90 DAYS!  
RARE BARGAINS  
IN  
DRY GOODS,

May be made at  
No. 132 Third Street,  
SAINT PAUL.  
We offer at reduced prices to close out the stock:  
20 pds. French Merinos,  
At \$1.00 to \$1.50, worth \$1.15 to \$1.75.  
10 pds. Plaid Repps,  
At 75¢, worth 90¢.

100 pds. MOHAIR  
DRESS GOODS  
At 30 to 40, worth 40 to 75¢.

100 pds. PRINTS,  
At 30¢, worth 25¢.

50 PIECES  
COTTON FLANNELS,  
At 35 to 55¢, with 49 to 60¢.

50 pds. DENIMS,  
At 30 to 50¢, worth 40 to 65¢.

500 POUNDS  
WOOLLEN YARN,  
At \$1.25, worth \$1.50.

1,000 Pounds  
WOOLLEN YARN,  
At \$1.50, worth \$1.75.

A FULL LINE OF ALL OTHER  
DOMESTIC GOODS,  
At Proportionate Prices.

IN HOSIERY,  
GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS,  
AND  
EMBROIDERIES OR NOTIONS,  
We will not be Undersold.

Remember the rule,  
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRE-  
SENTED, ON NO ACCOUNT,  
And the place,  
No. 132 Third-St., St. Paul,  
CATHCART & CO.  
dec11m

S. L. BAILEY & CO.,  
Are not the Agents for Cooper's Cabinet Photo-  
graphs, but they have on hand the  
largest stock of

Cabinet and Chair  
FURNITURE,  
TO BE FOUND IN ST. PAUL.  
Oval Frames, Gilt and Rosewood Montages, &c.  
Also, a few Photographs which they will sell  
(not at cost) but at (Cathcart & Co's) the Agents  
of the

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!  
AT COMBS' BOOK STORE,  
CAN BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF  
Children's Books,  
Gift Books,  
Photograph Albums,  
Bibles, Prayer Books,  
&c., suitable for presents. Call in and examine.

DIARIES FOR 1864, all Styles,  
dec11  
AT COMBS' BOOK STORE.

ST. PAUL LAMP STORE,  
(Branch of the great Aladdin)

Opposite Pioneer Office.

OILS,  
LAMPS,  
SHADES,  
GLOBES,  
LANTERNS,  
CHIMNEYS,  
BURNERS,  
CANS, &c.  
&c., &c.

The Largest Stock,  
and the  
Greatest Variety,  
and the  
Cheapest Goods  
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.  
dec11  
Wholesale Buyers supplied at Eastern  
cash prices.

JUST RECEIVED  
AND FOR SALE,  
100 Barrels

CARBON OIL.  
CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.,  
No. 4, Prince's Block, Jackson Street,  
St. Paul, Minn. nov10-11

40 BUSHELS CHOICE RIPE  
ONIONS  
Just received by  
A. H. WIMBISH,  
Jackson Street.

TAX DEEDS  
THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Now on hand the latest and best form of  
tax deeds. It is suitable for sale under the se-  
veral acts of the Legislature, and in conformity  
with the requirements of the State, and is prepared by  
the State authorities.

Price 50 cents per dozen, or \$1 per hundred.

WANTED,  
Spikers and Laborers on the construction work  
of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Liberal  
wages will be paid. Payments made weekly.  
Apply to F. R. Deane, Assistant Superintendent,  
at Wright's Depot, St. Paul, or John Murphy,  
Foreman, 17th Street. W. B. LITCHFIELD & CO.

400 BARRELS  
GOOD WINTER APPLES,  
FOR SALE BY  
Geo. E. Schnabel,

dec12-14  
Cor. Jackson and 4th-5th.

## Miscellaneous.

COME ONE, COME ALL,  
AND BUY YOUR

CHRISTMAS  
PRESENTS  
AT

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

For that is the place you can get your  
MONEY'S WORTH.

We have a splendid assortment of  
MERINOES

AND  
EMPERESS CLOTHS,

Which we will sell  
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

IF YOU WANT

Sontags, Nubias or Hoods,  
Go to the Cheap Cash Store.

IF YOU WANT

BALMORAL SKIRTS,  
OR

HOOP SKIRTS,  
GO TO THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

We have a fine assortment of  
LADIES' CLOAKS

Which we are selling low to  
CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.

IF YOU WANT

HOSIERY OR GLOVES,  
For the cold weather, go to

H. K. TAYLOR'S.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN WE HAVE  
Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Satinette, Neck  
Ties and Collars, which we will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The Cheap Cash Store

Is the place to buy any kind of Domestic Goods,  
either Cotton or Woolen.

Remember the place,

And that we will sell goods as cheap as the  
cheapest.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,  
No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,  
Minnesota.

dec12-14

AT COST! AT COST!

FOR THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS WE WILL

SELL AT COST

Our stock of

CLOTHING,

Shirts, Drawers, Hats

AND

Furnishing Goods,

At the end of that time we intend leaving for  
the East to purchase our

SPRING STOCK.

Those who want BARGAINS IN CLOTHING,  
will find this a rare chance.

BLOOMINGDALE & RHINE,

213 THIRD-ST., ADJOINING THE AMER-  
ICAN EXPRESS OFFICE.

dec15-1md&w

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S.

dec12-14

THE NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S  
Bank, and next door below SHAW'S  
Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE

PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons—Pureas Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-  
Rings and Pins in sets,

From \$15 to \$50.

\$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS  
JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a per-  
fect Clock, will find SETH THOMAS CLOCKS  
CLOCK OF

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at  
factory price.

All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American  
manufactured Watch set to heat and cold,  
and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKE-  
MAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't  
mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at  
THE NEW JEWELRY STORE.

april8-14

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND

SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

MANILLA & TARRED ROPE,

Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWN-  
INGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON  
AND RUSSIA DUCKS.

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Horse Wheels, for build-  
ings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER, (161-14) O. M. HARDENBURGH

APRIL 8-14

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES.

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative  
Organs, &c., &c.

Just PUBLISHED.—A MEDICAL REPORT, 30th edition, containing 50 large pages, and 60 fine  
plates and engravings, price only 15 cents, on Improved Treatment of Spermatites or Seminal  
Weakness, Nervous and Sexual Debility, and the effects of Masturbation or Self-abuse on the Body  
and Mind, with a full description of the symptoms and treatment.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

1864.

1864.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES,

CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

SAINT PAUL.

jan1-14

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

1864.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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CIGARS, &c., &c.

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.—DOUBLE SHEET.

PROSPECTUS.  
1864.

THE SAINT PAUL  
PRESS,  
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,  
is universally admitted to be the  
Best Newspaper Published  
Northwest of Chicago.

It is the object of the Press to give a clear account of the present principles which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it has, in the third year of its publication, rendered its circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest, to culminate in the approaching Presidential campaign, will be fully and faithfully withheld whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infant offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREE-EMANCIPATION AND THE UNION. If in every town, town and ward the cause is let once begin by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Republican or reliable Union newspaper published at the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested in all the legislation of the State and Nation should

Take the Press,

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial news, and the latest news of GENERAL MARKETS and business. Its circulation being DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

Everybody deserves in the progress and prosperity of the State, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

Every soldier should

Take the Press,

Because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

Everybody who wants a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, should

Take the Weekly Press,

Special attention being given to the Department of TALES, POETRY and GENERAL READING.

THE WEEKLY PRESS contains the cream of all the Editorial, News and Miscellaneous matter of the Daily, and is especially prepared for Family Reading, and for Eastern Subscribers.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS contains nearly all the matter of the Daily, and has reached a circulation four times that of any other Tri-Weekly in Minnesota.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Press.

To city subscribers, by the year, payable quarterly in advance. \$9 00  
To city subscribers, payable weekly. \$5 00  
By mail, payable for any time in advance, at the rate per year. \$8 00

Tri-Weekly Press.

One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) at the rate per year. \$5 00  
Clubs of five, to one address, each. \$4 00  
Clubs of ten, to one address, each. \$4 00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year. \$2 00  
Five or more copies each, one year. 1 75  
Ten or more copies each, one year. 1 50  
Twenty or more copies each, one year. 1 50  
Address, PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota.

STEAM

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,  
The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to print all kinds of

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, FOSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING, CIRCULARS,

And every other description of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. At moderate rates and short notice.

## LYRICS OF LOYALTY.

### THE POETRY OF THE WAR.

From the very beginning of the present great American war up to the present moment the struggle has presented features of romantic or pathetic interest which have at once struck the poetic instincts of writers in all parts of the country; and while many poets of extended local and even national fame were moved to patriotic utterance, many more anonymous contributors to provincial and often obscure journals exhibited, when writing of our war, a poetic fire and skill as admirable as unexpected. Mr. Frank Moore, the editor of the *Rebellion Record*, has, in the third year of its publication, rendered its circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest, to culminate in the approaching Presidential campaign, will be fully and faithfully withheld whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infant offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

He is twenty, I know; and boys younger

In the ranks, going by, every day we can see; And those stronger and prouder by far have met,

But I never have seen a young soldier, as yet,

With a scutum or a mion or sooth a broad-

How the sun and the wind must dash!

How his heart have been changed when he comes from the South!

With his heart bursting out the sweet smiles of his mouth;

And the tremendous beauty, the womanly grace,

Will be bronzed from the delicate lines of his face,

Where he stands, only childhood's soft beauty I saw;

For he seemed like a child till he went to the war!

He is a little gem, like a cabinet picture in a gallery of large landscapes:

THE VOLUNTEER.

Hard by the porch of the village church,

A dusty traveller halts awhile to rest;

His head droops tired down upon his breast,

But the word of prayer wakes new life there.

"God bless the brave, we'll wish him what is

Leaving down the axe, fling by the spade;

"Leave it in its track the tolling plough;"

Whittier, T. B. Read, Longfellow and

O. W. Holmes are among the more noted

contributors; but as their war songs have been copied and read all over the country, and are probably familiar to most of our readers, we prefer to give here, as examples of the style of the book, a few of the poems emanating from less celebrated pens, or still more modestly attributed only to anonymous authors. We begin with this spirited war-  
THE CAVALRY CHARGE—BY FRANCIS A. DURKE.

With bray of the trumpet—  
And roll of the drum,  
And keen ring of bugles—  
The cavalry come—  
Shouting, with loud carbards,  
The battle-calling ring,  
And from red nostrils  
The wild chargers fling.

Tramp, tramp, over the green sward

That quivers before the horseman—  
The fierce horsemen, colonel, and  
With ear-ringing shout,

Feats forth to the squadrons:

The on, the on, the on,

And on the rein,

On and on the rein,

The troopers move forward

On line on the plain,

As though the world would stop,

The steel carbards clank,

And each rowel is pressed

To a horse's hot flank;

And each horse is bared.

As the wild torrents flow,

When it pours from the crag

Or falls in the valley below:

Like the lightning, the leader:

Like the lion, the horse,

Each man is a tiger,

Each horse is a lion,

Each carbard is a tiger,

Each horse is a tiger,

## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

THE DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$1.00 per month; *Bi-monthly* in advance, \$1.25 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; \$1.50 for six months; \$1.75 for one year; \$2.00 for two years; \$2.25 for three years; \$2.50 for four years; \$2.75 for five years; \$3.00 for six years; \$3.25 for seven years; \$3.50 for eight years; \$3.75 for nine years; \$4.00 for ten years; \$4.25 for eleven years; \$4.50 for twelve years; \$4.75 for thirteen years; \$5.00 for fourteen years; \$5.25 for fifteen years; \$5.50 for sixteen years; \$5.75 for seventeen years; \$6.00 for eighteen years; \$6.25 for nineteen years; \$6.50 for twenty years; \$6.75 for twenty-one years; \$7.00 for twenty-two years; \$7.25 for twenty-three years; \$7.50 for twenty-four years; \$7.75 for twenty-five years; \$8.00 for twenty-six years; \$8.25 for twenty-seven years; \$8.50 for twenty-eight years; \$8.75 for twenty-nine years; \$9.00 for thirty years.

THE WEEKLY PRESS—\$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; \$1.50 for six months; \$1.75 for one year; \$2.00 for two years; \$2.25 for three years; \$2.50 for four years; \$2.75 for five years; \$3.00 for six years; \$3.25 for seven years; \$3.50 for eight years; \$3.75 for nine years; \$4.00 for ten years; \$4.25 for eleven years; \$4.50 for twelve years; \$4.75 for thirteen years; \$5.00 for fourteen years; \$5.25 for fifteen years; \$5.50 for sixteen years; \$5.75 for seventeen years; \$6.00 for eighteen years; \$6.25 for nineteen years; \$6.50 for twenty years; \$6.75 for twenty-one years; \$7.00 for twenty-two years; \$7.25 for twenty-three years; \$7.50 for twenty-four years; \$7.75 for twenty-five years; \$8.00 for twenty-six years; \$8.25 for twenty-seven years; \$8.50 for twenty-eight years; \$8.75 for twenty-nine years; \$9.00 for thirty years.

THE MONTHLY PRESS—\$10 per annum; \$5.00 for six months; \$2.50 for three months; \$1.25 for one year; \$2.00 for two years; \$2.25 for three years; \$2.50 for four years; \$2.75 for five years; \$3.00 for six years; \$3.25 for seven years; \$3.50 for eight years; \$3.75 for nine years; \$4.00 for ten years; \$4.25 for eleven years; \$4.50 for twelve years; \$4.75 for thirteen years; \$5.00 for fourteen years; \$5.25 for fifteen years; \$5.50 for sixteen years; \$5.75 for seventeen years; \$6.00 for eighteen years; \$6.25 for nineteen years; \$6.50 for twenty years; \$6.75 for twenty-one years; \$7.00 for twenty-two years; \$7.25 for twenty-three years; \$7.50 for twenty-four years; \$7.75 for twenty-five years; \$8.00 for twenty-six years; \$8.25 for twenty-seven years; \$8.50 for twenty-eight years; \$8.75 for twenty-nine years; \$9.00 for thirty years.

THE DAILY PRESS—\$1.00 per month; *Bi-monthly* in advance, \$1.25 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; \$1.50 for six months; \$1.75 for one year; \$2.00 for two years; \$2.25 for three years; \$2.50 for four years; \$2.75 for five years; \$3.00 for six years; \$3.25 for seven years; \$3.50 for eight years; \$3.75 for nine years; \$4.00 for ten years; \$4.25 for eleven years; \$4.50 for twelve years; \$4.75 for thirteen years; \$5.00 for fourteen years; \$5.25 for fifteen years; \$5.50 for sixteen years; \$5.75 for seventeen years; \$6.00 for eighteen years; \$6.25 for nineteen years; \$6.50 for twenty years; \$6.75 for twenty-one years; \$7.00 for twenty-two years; \$7.25 for twenty-three years; \$7.50 for twenty-four years; \$7.75 for twenty-five years; \$8.00 for twenty-six years; \$8.25 for twenty-seven years; \$8.50 for twenty-eight years; \$8.75 for twenty-nine years; \$9.00 for thirty years.

SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 1, 1864.

DOUBLE SHEET

## SAINT PAUL!

THE ANTE-DILUVIAN ERA  
FROM 1680 TO 1849.Its Geography and  
Topography.HISTORY OF ITS EARLY  
SETTLEMENT.

## The First White Man at St. Paul.

## THE FIRST YANKEE.

The Oracle of the  
Great Cave.St. Paul the Capital of Min-  
nesota a Hundred  
Years Ago.

## THE FOUNDERS OF ST. PAUL.

## Early Real Estate Operations.

## THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.

## The First Town Council.

## GEOGRAPHY OF ST. PAUL.

When the Organic Act of Minnesota passed Congress on the 3rd of March, 1849, designating St. Paul as the seat of Government of the infant Territory, its name was upon no existing map, or if any enterprising chorographer had pushed so far beyond his age, it was invariably placed above St. Anthony Falls, which reversal of relative position it holds on many of the extant maps of the year ensuing.

But the best of geographers might be pardoned for some confusion upon the subject, when as the heroine of "Floral Homes" informs us, she was assured, while en route for the scene of her labors, by a gentleman just returned from a trip to St. Anthony Falls, that "there was no such place as St. Paul." But as there has turned out to be such a place as St. Paul, and the name has crept from the Organic Act extensively into the newspapers, let us first find out what sort of a place it is, and how it came there—this upstart, which salutes the world as the capital of a Territory 149,000 square miles in extent.

And first to prevent mistakes by future geographers it will be proper to fix its exact position on the map. Saint Paul, then, the Saint Paul of 1849, is situated in latitude 44 deg. 52 min. 46 sec., and longitude 93 deg. 4 min. 54 sec.; some 14 miles by the river below St. Anthony Falls and five miles below the mouth of the St. Peter, now Minnesota river, at or near the head of continuous steamboat navigation on the Mississippi, and, as we learn from Nicoll, 2,136 miles above its mouth and 704 miles from it source in Lake Itasca. It lies on the east bank of the Mississippi on a grand exterior curve or elbow of the great river, where, after receiving the waters of the Minnesota, it sweeps backwards from its northeasterly detour and regains its general southeastern direction.

## TOPOGRAPHY OF ST. PAUL.

Before the white man had moulded the topography of the place into new forms or the axe had fileted its sylvan charms it presented to the Indian who floated past it in his canoe, or gazed at it from the ancient burial ground which overlooked it from the East, a terraced plateau of oak openings, ringed with a semi-circular chain of tree-crowned hills in the rear, and terminating on the river in a steep mural front of white sand stone, flanked by thick wooded bottoms on what are now the upper and lower levees. Where the latter now slope upwards in smoothly graded streets, three brooks leaped in cascades or dashed in torrents down rocky and winding ravines whose outlines are not yet obliterated. Tradition—the tradition of twenty years ago—says that this was the favorite pasture of the deer; while upon the site of the costly dwellings which now adorn the grounds behind the International Hotel, a broad lake spread over many a modern lot and street, in whose reedy banks the duck nested or the muskrat built his lodge. From the bold escarpment of quartzite

sandstone, gleaming white, which terminates the upper plateau upon the river's brink, St. Paul derived its primitive Indian name of *Im-ni-ja-ska*, or "White Rock."

The history of what is now St. Paul, divides itself into three distinct periods, marked by corresponding changes of names.

1. The period of Indian occupancy till 1838 when it was known as *Im-ni-ja-ska*.

2. The period of squatter settlement from 1838 to 1849, when it was known by the Indians as "the place where they sell whiskey," and by the whites as "Pig's Eye."

3. Since 1849, when it was selected as the Capital of the Territory of Minnesota by the name of St. Paul, which had been bestowed upon it five years before.

## FIRST WHITE MAN IN ST. PAUL.

Louis Hennepin whose name is immutably associated with the history of Minnesota as the first white man who ascended the Mississippi within its borders, and as the discoverer of the Falls of St. Anthony, was undoubtedly the first white man who ever set foot upon the site of St. Paul. On April, 30th 1680, nearly one hundred and eighty-four years ago Hennepin, a captive in the hands of a party of Dakotas on their way to Mille Lacs landed "in a bay, five leagues below the Falls of St. Anthony," a description of which, with other circumstances fixes the locality under Dayton's Bluff, at the mouth of Trout Brook—about three quarters of a mile below the Press of ice.

## CARVER READS THE ORACLE OF THE GREAT CAVE.

It was here, too, nearly a century ago—that Carver anticipated that splendid scheme of commercial inter-communication whose realization in our day is to make St. Paul the focus of the internal commerce of the continent. With the *Dakota numen* of the cave upon him he fore saw that in the fat soil and laughing waters of Minnesota, the elements were ripening for the sustenance of future populations, who, he says, will be able to convey their produce to the seaports with great facility. \* \* \* This might also in time be facilitated by canals or shorter cuts, and a communication opened by water with New York, by way of the Lakes."

Never dreaming that within a century we shall cut across from the Mississippi to the lakes in six hours on wheels, with a kettle of boiling water for a horse.

## CARVER'S CAVE.

Jonathan's landing was at the foot of Dayton's bluff, and his account of the discovery made there, is the first memorial which links St. Paul with the traditions of the Dakotas:—

## ABOUT THIRTEEN MILES BELOW THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY IS A CAVE WHICH IS CALLED "THE DHEELING OF THE GODS."

The arch within is near fifteen feet high and thirty broad; the bottom consists of deep sand. Above the rocky overhang entrance looks a lake, the water of which is transparent, and extends to an unsearchable distance, for the darkness of the cave prevents the eye from seeing far into it. \*

I found in this cave many Indian hieroglyphics, which appeared very ancient. For they so covered were with a deep soil, with a few inches of earth, a little distance from this dreary cavern is the burying place of several bands of Nauvoo-Dakota Indians. Though the people of the cave are a horde of savages, it is a

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For the St. Paul Press.

**Satan Making Up His Jewels.**

The arch deceiver of mankind  
Sat on his throne of fire,  
And spoke in thunder tones;  
"The mighty game of death is played;  
The efforts of our hosts have failed,  
And now Secession walls her lost!  
Go summon Judas here, that traitor prince  
Who treason's record keeps;  
To th' upon the rebel States  
I'll make my jewels up.  
And now with sly and cat-like tread  
Comes in the King of Traitors, with his  
book,

Wherin are writt the traitorous acts  
Of all who shrank, by sword or deed  
In that rebellion dire;  
Quoth Satan, "I summon the bold here;  
Jeff Davis and his crew of traitor hosts,  
His slaves and servants; and Judas  
Open with the ponderous fire proof book  
To read their honor's out."  
Then did Iscariot speak: "Bread Prince,  
There is upon this book a name  
Of greater worth than his."  
"Avant!" cried Satan, "who shall greater  
be

In all their noble hand than he?"  
"Go call him here, and on my right  
Prepare a seat of honor bright,  
Where he may sit."  
Then on they brought the ambitious chief,  
And all his traitors band;  
And made him sit in honor's place,  
By Satan's red right hand.  
Then followed Judas with the mighty acts  
Of Davis and his crew,  
While Calhoun stood and prompted him  
To read the record true.  
While thus confusion thus confused  
Reigned in the council hall,  
An artful knave stepped in the place  
Of honor, and them off.  
Then Satan, "Who art thou, who thus  
intrude?"

They stood among the honored here?"  
The knave replied, "I am the traitor  
Chief of all so little known?  
Methought Vandaligian of all  
Should claim the traitor throne!"  
While Davis served for power and pelf,  
Only served them.  
No six years Presidency for me;  
No joy, no mirth, but one of shame;  
Have I no honor here?"  
I heard the call across dread Le'p's pool,  
And slew myself because traitor's rope  
Was offered me, and came to claim  
The highest pose of honor here."  
Then Satan, "Judas speak, is the old man  
Of honor brightest on the page?"  
Then Judas lie, "Are mighty prince,  
Tis here set down as he hath said."  
Then Satan spoke, awhile the Stygian  
died  
Did thunder with applause,  
Vandaligian, thon always hast  
Me better served than He,  
Because the more ungrateful thou.  
Davis descente take then the left,  
Vandaligian the right,  
With all thy crew of copper hue,  
And traitors black as night."  
December 15th, 1863. LINCOLNNE.

**OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE****THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.****Albert Pike and "Daddy Price."****Increase of Union Sentiments.****The Third Regiment Without a Flag.**Correspondence St. Paul Press.  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5th, 1863.

DEAR PRESS.—Little Rock is a beautiful town, situated on the south bank of the Arkansas River, upon high, sloping land, and in the midst of noble native groves of oak and pine, it exudes in picturesqueness and rural elegance most southern villages. They call it a city here. It had, I am told, before the rebellion about three thousand inhabitants. The large number of its neat, white cottages, surrounded by tasteful grounds and choice shrubbery, not to mention its numerous costly and almost palatial residences, show that the town had few poor white people within its limits. Many wealthy planters, whose cotton plantations were on the Arkansas and Red River bottoms, resided here, whose mansions were located in the midst of extensive grounds, embellished with the choicest varieties of semi-tropical shrubbery and flowers, and furnished within in a style of sumptuous magnificence.

Here too, lived the noted politicians of the State, who had controlled its political destinies for twenty years preceding the war.

Among the most charming residences I observed, was that of Gov. Ashley, now occupied by Gen. Steele and Staff as Headquarters. This is one of the oldest mansions of the town, built in 1825, has a spacious porch with a row of noble Ionic columns. Its rich carpets yield to the tread of Union officers and old family pictures still ornament the walls. Another was that of Tom Johnson, whose extensive grounds ornamented with most elegant shrubbery and flowers, particularly arrested my attention. A blue-coated sentinel, pacing back and forth before the front gate, politely informed me that within was the headquarters of Gen. Davidson, commanding the First Division of the Army of Arkansas.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.  
The most modest, best, quiet, tasteful residence of old Gov. Rector, is now headquarters of Gen. Carr Commanding the Second Division of this Army, lately occupied by Gen. Kimball, who since I came here has taken his departure to another field of action in the army of the Cumberland. Gen. Kimball was a noble type of the Union soldiers; he was a radical in politics, and believed in hanging traitors, and so he told the people of Little Rock, in a public speech the day before he left. His successor Gen. Carr, is a West Point aristocrat, and of course

highly "Conservative." Gen. Solomon of Wisconsin, Commanding the Third Division, occupies a charming residence just above that where I am boarding. Next above that is the headquarters of Col. Merrill, the famous leader of the "Merrill's Horse," who occupies a part of the spacious and elegant villa of the noted poet, lawyer, and politician Albert Pike.

ALBERT PIKE.

He is now a refugee in the mountains of Southern Arkansas, and is said to be occupying his leisure time in the composition of two works—one on the "Art of War" and another on "Civil Government," which it is said he proposes to publish. Soldiers who saw him in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he led the Cherokee Indians, whom he had seduced from their allegiance to the Government of the United States, to the Confederacy, describe him as a noble looking, white-haired man of very imposing appearance. Citizens here tell me that he proved an utter failure as a military leader, and his friends here did not deny that he ran like a coward before the veterans of Curtis and Sigel on that bloody day. Gen. Gant, of whom a word presently said in my hearing that, "Pike" was a man of extraordinary genius, that he had seen him during a term of Court, meet his brother lawyers for an evening conference—drink with them until the stoutheart was "laid out" under the table, and then seen himself and in the midst of their singing and reading, draw up a most intricate bill in chancery without an erasure or interlineation. He would do the same thing in court, apparently undisturbed by the noise of a trial in progress; but with all his genius and wonderful versatility of talent, he was utterly wayward and dissolute in his habits, and had spent half a dozen fortunes in reckless and prodigal excesses. I was told by citizens that Gen. Pike had pocketed a hundred thousand dollars, the fees of a single law-suit, his wife, who is now here, occupying a part of their old residence, has long lived retired from society, and is, as I have been told by a lady who resides in the city, half-insane—a tall maniac, who "wandered" in her talk whenever the conversations turns upon "Albert," as she still fondly calls him. To a friend of her husband who called upon her a few days since, anxious to aid her; she insisted that Gen. Steele had promised the day before to send her to her husband, but he has not the transportation that he can't spare to send you. "But the Gen. promised to send me." She insisted, and could not seem to understand the distinction. "Oh! well," she finally said, "Albert will come back if they will let him publish his book, which abuses both sides, but sides with neither!" All this interested me deeply; and my imagination ran backward over the path of life whose heart-sorrows make up one of those tragic histories, which God alone has real. I recall my school-boy enthusiasm for the young poet who wrote the "Hymn to the God's" while a student at College; and which have been pronounced by an eminent scholar to be the most remarkable literary creations, considering the age of the writer, this country has produced.

UNION CONVENTION.

Looking to this a convention of unconditional Union men has been called by leading Union citizens of the northwestern part of the State, to meet at Little Rock on the eighth day of January, 1864. The Judge is also currently spoken of as Provisional Governor of the State, until the readmission of the State into the Union.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The men foremost in this move are Radical Union anti-slavery men, more radical and violent in their hatred of Slavery than the masses of the North today. As a Captain in the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, and who had been a refugee in the mountains for 18 months, said to me, "Before the war, we had heard but one side of the Slavery question. The politicians and stamp orators all talked in favor of it. Now we see the thing in a different light. Now we know that Slavery made the war, which has cost the most of us all we are worth. We have felt Slavery now, and are bound to kill it. It has got to be put out of our State Constitution; and the vile Secessionists that are sneaking back to Little Rock, and professing to be Union men, had better find a home further off. They can't stay there. Their day of reckoning is coming, and is closer than many of them think for."

Another Captain in the same regiment said to me, "Once let us get our men armed and drilled a little, and then if Mar-a-huke will give us a fight, we shall show him how Union men can fight. My men have old scores to settle with him, and I fear to think what they will do to him."

This man, who was a plain, tough-fisted farmer, told me that the first secession speech he ever heard, was by an old Methodist preacher, and when his neighbors asked him what he thought of it, said he, "I told them it they got secession, they'd get it Hellward." From that day I was a hunted man; they conscripted me into the army. I left it. The Provost Marshal arrested me, I escaped and took to the Mountains, where one man who knows the passes can defend himself against ten. I collected a company of 74 refugees like myself, and joined Col. Cloud, when he came down with his regiment from Missouri, and at Dardaville 400 of us drove 800 of Mar-a-huke's men into, and across the Arkansas River."

THE THIRD ARKANSAS CAVALRY.  
I visited the Headquarters of the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, and found them a fine body of men. They are mostly from the mountain counties of the State, where the Union fire have burned brightly since the outbreak of the war. Mixed with

them are many deserters from Price and Hindman, and who if they must fight, choose to fight on the Union side. The Major of this regiment told me that they had now 800 men in camp, and that in 10 days more they would have the 12 companies full. This regiment, like the other or cavalry regiments before it, is officered directly by the War Department, upon the recommendation of Gen. Steele, from the rank and file of the volunteer service in his army, and after a thorough examination as to character, fitness and ability.

Under such officers as the 3d Arkansas Cavalry has, and whom I am proud to know, Arkansans will go gladly to victory or death, and will I believe, within a year's time, sweep from their fair State every armed traitor.

While visiting the 3d Cavalry, I heard a crowd of them singing, near the Major's quarters. The men were singing with great earnestness a patriotic song to an old religious tune. I went out to listen but only caught this line of the last verse,

"To ease our consciences,  
We'll fight for Liberty."

It stirred my heart with deep emotion to hear a hearty song in the heart of Arkansas—sung, too, with high enthusiasm by men of the South, on the soil of their native State.

The Major told me the song was composed by a Sergeant of the Regiment while he was a Union refugee in the mountains, where he had lived secreted for more than a year. A Union Song, inspired

"The mountain air of Liberty!"

and sung by citizens of Arkansas, in camp, on one of the oldest slave plantations of this region.

Verily, verily this Star cannot be lost from the Federal galaxy. I thought it at the moment—

"I'll fight it until it is won!"

"The mountain air of Liberty!"

and sung by citizens of Arkansas, in camp, on one of the oldest slave plantations of this region.

Verily, verily this

Star cannot be lost from the Federal galaxy.

I have a thousand things more to tell you, must stop short off, or I shall not get back to St. Louis to welcome Santa Claus. It is only a little journey of 50 miles.

A Happy New Year to you, dear old Press, and to all your little Presslings.

Yours

NORWOOD.

WINTER QUARTERS.

This whole army lying about Little Rock, nearly 20,000 men, in log houses, with board roofs, many of them the very pink of neatness, and all built by the men and officers within the last month or two, all of them with board fire-places and fine chimneys, built of unburnt brick, made by the soldiers and dried in the sun. It is an astonishing sight, this city without a city. If Frank Leslie's special artist wants a field for his genius let him go to the soldiers' log city that girdles Little Rock.

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largest and best assortments of Groceries  
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300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR-  
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will be kept in tune one year, free of charge, if  
I respectfully ask you to examine before purchas-  
ing elsewhere. I hope to meet your require-  
ments, and will be pleased to give you what  
you desire, so liberally bestowed upon me  
mark. A. L. LARFENTUE.

**Dry Goods.**

**Groceries.**

GOTO  
PUTNAM'S  
FOR  
FRESH CANNED  
RASPBERRIES,  
BLACKBERRIES,  
STRAWBERRIES,  
PEACHES,  
PINE APPLES,  
TOMATOES,  
CHERRIES

NEW DRIED  
BLACKBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES,  
CHERRIES,  
PEACHES,  
APPLES,  
RAISINS,  
CITRON,

CURRENTS, SAGO, FARINA, TAPIoca AND HOMONY,  
Stuart's White Drin, Extra Honey, Golden, Amer-  
ican and Sugar Syrups.

New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, and Pine Apple  
Cheese, and a complete and desirable  
stock of Fresh

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.  
S. K. PUTNAM,  
near the Post Office.

CIDE R.

100 lbs. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

25 boxes Isabella and Catawba, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth  
street, Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of  
charge.

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.—Our  
stock of these goods is very extensive, we  
have Seal Skin Beavers, Frosted Beavers, Equine  
Beavers, Castor Beavers, Dosskins and  
Furts, Broadclothes in all colors, at the lowest  
market prices, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

SHAWLS.—We have now on hand a  
large collection of Imported Square Shawls,  
with the most ridiculous cuts from Asia, our  
prices are always as low as the lowest we  
invite inspection on them, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

ALL HOUSES HAVE THEIR  
SPECIALTIES. The above are ours,  
and we feel that we can at present offer induc-  
ments on them that no other house in Minne-  
sota can.

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—Having up-  
wards of 500 assorted styles of English,  
French, and American manufacture for Ladies,  
Misses and Children. We can sell them at a little  
below the market price, by the single skirt, or  
dozen, or half dozen.

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

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SPECIALTIES. The above are ours,  
and we feel that we can at present offer induc-  
ments on them that no other house in Minne-  
sota can.

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

HOODS, SONTAGS & NUBIAS,

BALMORAL

AND

HOOP SKIRTS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

L. C. BURT,

146

THIRD STREET.

1/25-4/

Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGH PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES.

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## THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.  
KEPT BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF  
THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

JANUARY. 7:30 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.  
1 Friday ..... 30° 25° 23°  
2 Saturday ..... 32° 12° 15°  
2 Below Zero.

**THE COLD SNAP—UNPRECEDENTED COLD WEATHER.**—The old year died, and the new year was born in a "cold snap" unprecedented in the memory of the oldest settler. On Thursday the mercury fell to 32° below zero, and remained at that point most of the day. The streets were almost deserted. The mercury was not so low as it sometimes been, but an icy north wind swept over the snow, and intensified its bitterness. It was almost impossible to face the pitiless blast, and several persons had their ears and spots on their faces frozen by curled exposure.

The snow dried badly in places. Along the railroad, in gulches and ravines, it snowed up, so that one could not walk. The morning train got snarled in a drift, and was brought to a stand still. A train was dislodged from this end to old it, which also was snowed in. Cars and engines were scattered all along the road. Several of the workmen who were plowing the snow in the drifts had their hands, ears, or feet frost, and had to fall to work rubbing the member briskly with snow. After a few had been stopped for a while, the grease in the axle boxes froze so hard, that when started again, the wheel would not turn.

Thursday night was an intensely cold one. The oldest settlers declare that it exceeded anything that has ever been felt in Saint Paul. We bethed the poor wretch abroad that night, whose wife had been stolen by an enemy put into his mouth, and driven to the streets, having started for home. One a Frenchman from Kansas. One was found almost starved in the snow, having started for home. He was brought to with difficulty. Another was found on Seventh street, nearly gone. He was found to be a country man who had got drunk, lost his team, and finally sat down benumbed with cold. A little more, and he would have waked up in another country.

There were various rumors on foot Friday of a woman and child being frozen to death on the Little Canada road—a report of having suffered a similar fate in upper town—of a little girl being frozen badly on the upper lever. We traced these rumors diligently, but could not learn anything definite concerning them, and believe them, one and all, to be untrue.

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This may be recorded in history as a memorable cold spell, to be referred to in after years. We believe this cold snap has extended over a great portion of the West.

Those who have to ride much, while this cold spell lasts, should wrap up well. Those new patent foot warmers at E. & H. Y. Bell's are the greatest invention out for keeping the feet warm as toast.

**ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PRESS OFFICE.**—New Year's Day, which was the third anniversary of the establishment of the Daily Press, was celebrated by a supper given by the publishers to the employees of the office, at the Merchant's Hotel.

At nine o'clock in the evening the entire corps of attaches—reporters, types, pressmen, carriers, bookbinders, &c., to the number of thirty-three, set down to a well furnished table, sat in Col. Shaw's best style. F. Driscoll, Esq., manager of the office, took the position of host, and invited the company to make a hearty welcome, which was done in hearty style.

The inner man having been satisfied, a pleasant and cordial interchange of sentiments ensued. Mr. Driscoll was toasted, and responded in an appropriate speech. He was gratified, he said, at the cordiality of feeling which existed between the employers and the workmen connected with the office—a relation he hoped would long be maintained. The 3d anniversary of the Press finds it on a solid basis, successful, and with bright prospects.

To the young men of the company he gave some excellent advice as to their aims and conduct in life, and closed by wishing to each and all a pleasant and prosperous year, and hoped to meet them around the board at our next anniversary.

Several other gentlemen were called out on toasts, and made felicitous and appropriate responses. Two or three songs were sung. At a seasonable hour the party broke up without extra charge.

**DOING THE DAY.**—The Dabney Times says: The half dozen planks lying in the Waples cut, are being repaired. The machinery of nearly all of them has been taken out, and is already being either altered or mended. In some cases, new pieces will have to be supplied.

The Company are about to get out lumber to build two or three new boats, with a saw mill of their own, up on the Wisconsin river. It is probable that a new boat will be built here, either this winter or in the spring.

**THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION.**—Annual meeting of the Board of Representatives will be held on Monday evening, January 4th, at the House of Hope Engine Company at 7-1/2 o'clock. The members of the Association particularly requested to be present.

By order of

J. H. MATTHEWS, Secy.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES.**—This morning at 10-1/2 o'clock the Pastor will deliver the Anniversary Sermon of the society, which is just entering its fourteenth year.

Lord's supper at the usual hour.

The week's concert of prayer will commence this evening at six o'clock, and through the week at seven o'clock each evening.

**OUR THANKS.**—Our thanks are due to Chas. A. F. Morris, Esq., Engineer of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, who arrived home from the East on Friday night, for eastern papers of the day.

Capt. Robert F. Slaughter, of the 2d Regt. Cavalry, is at the Merchants.

**THE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—We call attention to the revised Time Table of this road, which went into effect on Friday January 1, but owing to the terrible storm of the day preceding, the trains were unable to run. The track is now cleared, and the cars will run to Anoka on and after to-day.

**THE STEREOPTICON.**—Among the exquisite things that Mr. Eggleston proposes to exhibit with his Stereopticon-to-morrow evening at Ingerson's Hall on his large canvas (225 square feet,) the following may be mentioned: Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Melrose Abbey, exterior and interior, and other beautiful English scenes. Then there are German views, Staufenheim, the Pfalz, Suspension Bridge at Fribourg. Among the Swiss views is that of the celebrated Mer de Glace, the grandest of Alpine glaciers, a view of Zurich, an exquisite scene on Lake Zurich. And then among the Spanish and Italian views the Royal Palace at Madrid, the finest royal residence in the world, the Bridge of Sighs in Venice, the Louvre, the Statuary, Theraldson's Night and Morning, the Birth of the Mass, the Gladiator and others. Let every one who believes that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever" go to-morrow evening to Ingerson's Hall.

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MINNESOTA BIBLE SOCIETY.**—Will meet to-morrow (Monday) evening at 9 o'clock, at the Library rooms in Ingerson's Block.

J. G. RIHELDAFFER, Secretary.

**ATTENTION BURGLARS.**—Some thieves made entry on New Year's night into the shop in the rear of Z. E. B. Nash's Store and Tin Store on 3d street. What their object primarily was is not known, but seeing a fine stove there, they seem to have concluded to take it off, although it weighed several hundred pounds. In the operation they let it fall, breaking it, and made such a clatter that Mr. Larned, who was sleeping in the store, hurried on to see what was the matter. Catching a glimpse of one of the burglars, Mr. L. blazed away with his tomahawk, true Indian style. Luckily for the burglar, it missed him, and stuck in the door alongside of his head, giving them time to escape.

Stealing stoves is a new item in the burglar business. During the winter had a keen sense of the cold weather, and wished to warm their shanties.

**PRESERVATION OF A TESTIMONIAL.**—An interesting incident occurred at the door of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company on New Year's morning. Mr. J. H. Mathews, who has been Foreman for the two years past, was invited by a friend to step over to the house for some purpose. On entering, Mr. Mathews was surprised to find the whole company assembled. J. I. Beaumont, Esq., then stepped forward, and, after a few appropriate remarks, presented Mr. Mathews with an elegant silver tobacco box, worth \$25, as a testimonial of esteem taken on the succeeding Tuesday evening. His subject will be "The influence of climate on the character and institutions of the Norman race." Dr. Patterson will follow. His subject "The Phenomena of Light as related to the attributes of God."

The citizens of Minneapolis should encourage this effort to promote their intellectual entertainment by a generous attendance at those lectures. Tickets for the remaining six lectures will be sold for seventy-five cents for the course or twenty-five cents for the single lecture.

**THURSDAY.**—On the evening of last Christmas my friends gathered in the Public Hall, in this town, for a social visit. After enjoying themselves much in this way, and partaking of rich and ample refreshments, and being entertained with the best of music, they departed, leaving for the benefit and encouragement of the subscriber, their unworthy Minister, \$70, mostly in cash. For this timely and noble donation I desire to return sincere thanks and most devoutly pray that God's blessing may rest upon the kind donors.

E. T. SEDWICK,  
Pastor of Baptist Church.

Zumbrota, Minn., Dec. 30th, 1863.

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

**COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.**—We spoke sometime since of the organization of a colored Baptist church, which had rented a Hall for worship in Concert Hall Block. The church is now fully organized and in successful operation. The congregation numbers about 100, most of whom are communists. The church is under the pastoral care of Thomas Scott and Robert Hickman, both of whom are zealous and intelligent men, and good preachers. Quite a revival is in progress at the little church now, and it number are arc to be prayed for.

This is the second church, having started for home. The first, having started with difficulty. Another was found on Seventh street, nearly gone.

He was found to be a country man who had got drunk, lost his team, and finally sat down benumbed with cold. A little more, and he would have waked up in another country.

There were various rumors on foot Friday of a woman and child being frozen to death on the Little Canada road—a report of having suffered a similar fate in upper town—of a little girl being frozen badly on the upper lever.

We traced these rumors diligently, but could not learn anything definite concerning them, and believe them, one and all, to be untrue.

We have a reliable account of a negro being picked up by a teesmer on the Point Douglas road about a mile below the Four Pavilions, with both legs frozen. He was left in a house near by.

On Thursday morning the mercury marked -30° in sheltered situations, and the ice wind continued to blow all day. Those in stone or brick houses could keep comfortable, but in balloon houses it was tip and tremble. With a roaring fire in front, one's back would actually be cold. But few calls were made, and the streets were unusually quiet. For New Year's day, the cold lady of winter has twenty or thirty days on Friday half as many. The mercury even at midday, only with the sun shining brightly, marked -20°.

Yesterday was more moderate, although, by referring to our thermometrical record elsewhere, it will be seen that at 7 o'clock the mercury was as low as it has been since Thursday, rising during the day.

This may be recorded in history as a memorable cold spell, to be referred to in after years. We believe this cold snap has extended over a great portion of the West.

Those who have to ride much, while this cold spell lasts, should wrap up well. Those new patent foot warmers at E. & H. Y. Bell's are the greatest invention out for keeping the feet warm as toast.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

CAUCUS.

We have been requested to state that, a caucus of the unconditional Union members of the Sixth Legislature of Minnesota will be held at the Hall of the House of Representatives, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of making necessary nominations.

THE NEWS.

Christmas' day was celebrated at Charleston, by a few fires, kindly forwarded by Gen. Gillmore. As a recompence the rebels attacked the garrison Marlinhead in St. Louis Inlet, and were rewarded for their temerity by having the attacking battery captured.

Arch Bishop Hughes is seriously ill, and said to be beyond all hopes of recovery.

A DRAFT of Confederate bonds, amounting to \$7,000,000, was made in New York yesterday.

The intensity and extent of the great storm last week is noted elsewhere. Gold 51 78.

SEVERE WEATHER.

Those who have supposed that Minnesota is the only locality in the United States favored with cold weather will be undeceived by reading the telegraphic account which we publish this morning of the severe storm which swept over the country last week. From Saint Paul to Boston, in section of the country escaped, and instead of our being the most unfortunate, the East and South were the greatest sufferers.

In Louisville the mercury fell *sixty-six* degrees in eighteen hours, and in Buffalo it fell *forty-one* degrees in the same length of time.

At St. Louis the river was frozen over in one night so that teams could cross, the thermometer falling to twenty four degrees below zero.

Men and animals were frozen to death in various localities, while in this State not a single death has occurred from exposure, so far as we are at present informed. In fact, the only serious cases of freezing in this locality have been of persons under the influence of liquor, who would have been as likely to perish elsewhere as here.

But in addition to the tribulations of our friends below, they were deuged with snow, rail and other roads being completely blockaded. In fact, on many important roads no trains were run for several days. The effects of this snow blockade, is manifested by the non-arrival of our mail. Friday evening's mail being the last received, and at least two more days will elapse before another reaches us.

The farther the comparison is extended, the more favorable it appears for Minnesota. The mercury reached a lower degree here, probably, than in most other localities, but the change was not so great and we venture to assert that the people of no State visited by this terrible "cold snap" suffered as little as we did. While the mercury was falling from four degrees above zero to thirty degrees below, it fell from forty-seven above to nineteen below, zero at Louisville, and in Buffalo from forty-two above to nine below, a change of thirty-four degrees in the former instance and sixty-six and fifty-one in the two latter cases.

It is time that the false notions of the severity of our climate were corrected, and we are inclined to think that a few more extensive stories like this, would place us upon the record.

THE DRAFT.

No orders relative to the draft have been received from Washington up to this time. According to the President's proclamation, this is the day fixed for the draft to commence, but Captain Keith informed us last evening that he had not received the quotas from Washington, which would render it impossible to proceed, as the enlistments have materially altered the original figures.

Besides this, a large number have enlisted whose names have not yet reached Washington, and consequently if the draft should take place to-day, we would not receive our proper credit. Thirty men escaped the draft by enlisting at Capt. Keith's office yesterday, and receiving the large bounty. Most of them joined the First or Third Battery. As the final figures have been made out at Washington, these could not be passed to our credit, and without doubt if the draft should not be postponed to enable Congress to amend the law, it will be temporarily suspended until the quotas of the several towns can be accurately ascertained.

THE SIXTH LEGISLATURE.

To-day is the time prescribed by law for the assembling of the Legislature. From personal observation we have come to the conclusion that the interests of the State are safely intrusted to this body, composed as it is of good, sound citizens, among whom are some of the ablest men in the State. Many important matters will claim their attention which we will leave the Governor to indicate in his forthcoming message.

The number of Yankee prisoners in Richmond yesterday was 10,526. For several days the arrivals have been very meager. Yesterday six Yankees (including one officer) were received, one hundred and twenty-four hospital, and eleven died. — Richmond Enquirer. Dec. 19.

## THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

The following is the list of Members of the Legislature which meets to-day.

Republicans and Union men are designated in roman; Democrats and Compromises in italics. Members of the Senate holding over are indicated by a \*; members of either House who have been members of any former Legislature are indicated by a †.

SENATE.

FIRST DISTRICT—Part of Ramsey county—Edmund Blodget.

SECOND DISTRICT—Washington, Chicago & John McKenick.\*

THIRD DISTRICT—Stearns, Morrison, St. Louis, &c.—J. P. Wilson.

FOURTH DISTRICT—St. Anthony, Benton, Anoka, &c.—J. S. Pillsbury, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of David Eaton.)

FIFTH DISTRICT—Hennepin West—Dorius Morrison.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Carver, Wright, &c.—Charles A. Warner.\*

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Dakota county—D. F. Langley.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Rice county—John M. Berry.\*

NINTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county—J. A. Thacher.

TENTH DISTRICT—Wabasha county—R. O'Gorman.

ELLEVENTH DISTRICT—Winneshiek county—D. S. Newell, (Independent personal.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Ostendorp county—J. V. Daniels.\*

THIRTEEN DISTRICT—Houston county—Daniel Cameron.

FOURTEEN DISTRICT—Fillmore county—Luke Miller.\*

FIFTEEN DISTRICT—Mower and Dodge—D. B. Sprague.\*

SIXTEEN DISTRICT—St. Croix, Waseca and Freeborn—F. S. Stevens, [vice M. A. Dailey, resigned.]

SEVENTEEN DISTRICT—Blue Earth and Le Sueur—J. J. Porter.\*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Scott County—Isaac Lincoln.\*

NUINETEEN DISTRICT— Nicollet, Sibley, &c.—H. A. Swift.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Faribault, Brown, &c.—D. G. Shillcock.\*

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Part of Ramsey county—John Nichols.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I. P. Kildare, R. H. Flit.

H. A. Ainsel Smith, Jesse H. Soule, R. H. Henry.

R. M. Richardson, C. A. Ruffe, W. T. Rigby.

J. V. Jared Benson, Jonathan Ferrin, R. W. H. Graham, John A. Cole.

W. G. Battier, J. S. Letford, Henry Hill.

V. K. N. Guiteau, — Ackley.

V. H. A. Nourse, A. H. Bullis.

I. S. S. Grammis, J. M. Gates.

X. J. J. McKay.

K. E. S. Youmans, Thos. P. Dixon.

XII. J. P. Moulton, Thomas H. Armstrong.

XIII. Thos. H. Coniff.

XIV. S. A. Hunt, M. J. Foster, R. Whittemore.

XV. Royal Crane, Augustus Barlow.

XVI. Philo Woodruff, J. L. Gibbs.

XVII. J. A. Wissell, R. Butters, R. H. Meagher.

XVIII. Hugh Johnson.

XIX. Wm. H. Wright, Samuel Coffin.

XX. J. A. Latimer.

XXI. A. R. Kiefer.

RECAPITULATION.

Senators—Republicans and Unionists, 16; Democrats, 4; Independent Personal, 1.

Unionist in the Senate, 12; House of Representatives—Republicans and Unionists, 31; Democrats, 11.

Republican Union majority in the House, 30.

Republican Union strength in Joint Convention, 47.

Whole Democratic strength, 15.

Republican Union majority on joint ballot, 32.

We may classify the political elements of the next Legislature more accurately as follows:

Republican, Dem. Indep. Personal.

Senate— 14 2 4 1

House— 30 1 11

Total— 44 3 15 1

Republican majority— 25

Republican and Union and Independent Personal majority— 29

Senate— 14 2 4 1

House— 30 1 11

Joint Ballot— 45 1 17 1

A Republican Union gain of 2 over last year.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEMBERS.

We publish below the name of all the members of the Legislature who had reached the capitol up to the hour of going to press. The latest stages will probably bring some others:

Senators—John McKenick, Washington County; J. S. Pillsbury, Anoka County; Dorius Morrison, Hennepin County; Charles A. Warner, Carver County; D. F. Langley, Dakota County; J. A. Thacher, Goodhue County; I. P. Kildare, R. H. Flit.

Representatives—Fitz, Ramsey county; Ainsel Smith, Jesse H. Soule, R. H. Henry.

R. M. Richardson, C. A. Ruffe, W. T. Rigby.

J. V. Jared Benson, Jonathan Ferrin, R. W. H. Graham, John A. Cole.

W. G. Battier, J. S. Letford, Henry Hill.

V. K. N. Guiteau, — Ackley.

V. H. A. Nourse, A. H. Bullis.

I. S. S. Grammis, J. M. Gates.

X. J. J. McKay.

K. E. S. Youmans, Thos. P. Dixon.

XII. J. P. Moulton, Thomas H. Armstrong.

XIII. Thos. H. Coniff.

XIV. S. A. Hunt, M. J. Foster, R. Whittemore.

XV. Royal Crane, Augustus Barlow.

XVI. Philo Woodruff, J. L. Gibbs.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS—**ONE DOLLAR** PER MONTH, \$300 per annum; \$1.25 per month, \$150 per annum; **TRI-WEEKLY PRESS**—\$3 per annum; **WEEKLY PRESS**—\$1.25 per month; **five copies** for six months; \$1.25 for three months; **five copies** for six months; \$1.25 for three months; **WEEKLY PRESS**—One copy, one year, \$2; five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, \$1.30 each.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congress—The CONSCRIPTION ACT—HOUSE OFFICERS—COMMITTEES—MINNESOTA REPRESENTATIVE—SENATOR RAMSEY TALKING RUSSIAN—STANTON “CATCHING IT” DEATH OF MR. FISK—MINNESOTANS IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

Congress has been in session for two weeks, but as yet very little has been done, aside from the organization of the House, the appointment of the Committees, the introduction of bills, and the passage of a few resolutions. It is not likely now that any important measures will be passed until after the holidays, although quite an effort will be made next week to modify the Conscription Act, by striking out the three hundred dollar exemption clause, and also to put the two clauses into one. There will be considerable discussion on these points, and it is not unlikely that the coming draft will be postponed until it is known what action Congress will take in the matter.

For nomination of officers of the House there was about the same strife manifested among the friends of the different candidates as is usually witnessed in St. Paul on the opening of the State Legislature. The nomination of some of the officers was brought about by successful “combinations” rather than by personal popularity, or particular fitness of the nominees. For Speaker, Schuyler Colfax was the first choice of at least three-fourths of the Republican and Union members of the House, and his nomination was made in caucus by acclamation, not a voice dissenting. That he will make the ablest and most popular presiding officer the House has had for many years, I have not the least doubt. In the appointment of the Committees he has given the Democrats no occasion to complain of unfairness, while at the same time he has not jeopardized the interests of the country by giving them the control of any important committee.

Minnesota is well represented in the committee rooms. Hon. Wm. Windom is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, which is a very important one for your State. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has been placed on several important committees—an unusual compliment to a new member. He is a member of the Standing Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, one of the most important committees in the House, and especially important to the Northwest. He is also a member of the Standing Committee on Expenditures of the Department of the Interior, an important one. He is also one of the special committee to whom all bills, memorials, and resolutions are to be referred in reference to the Pacific Railroad. This is the most important committee of all, so far as Minnesota and her great railroad interests are concerned. Before the committee the questions involving the northern branch of the Pacific Railroad will naturally come. Northern Minnesota may consider herself fortunate in having a able Congressman in a position where he can guard her interests so well.

Senator Ramsey is on the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and Senator Wilson is Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The Russian fleet has been at anchor down the river opposite Alexandria for the past two weeks, and the officers have visited the city and been invited of course, and in turn proposed to do the right thing by the President, Cabinet officers and Congressmen, inviting them to a banquet on board. The banquet was quite generally attended. Senator Ramsey surprised the other Senators and Congressmen present by “talking Russian,” a fact which others could not accomplish until they learned the secret. As the Senator was engaged in conversation with the Russians, through the medium of what is known in Minnesota as “Pennsylvania Dutch,” (which singularly, the Russians understood, Senator Pomeroy remarked to Gov. Ramsey, “Senator, I was not aware that you talked Russian!” Gov. Ramsey replied, “certainly! I have talked it from my youth.” It soon leaked out how it was done, and a good laugh was enjoyed at Senator P.’s expense.

The above reminds me, as the President has been known to observe, of a remark made by the eldest son of President Lincoln a week or two since. The President, at the time of his late sickness with varioloid, gave notice in the daily papers that visitors would not be admitted to the White House, owing to his time being occupied in preparing his message, &c. Secretary Stanton was about the first to call after orders had been issued to the door-keeper not to admit any person. The Secretary was holding a spirited controversy with the door-keeper, who refused to admit him, when the President’s hopeful, over-hearing the conversation, opened the door and remarked to the obstinate door-keeper as follows: “Messenger, let the old fellow in—let him catch it if he wants to!”

The Minnesota Congressmen have been very successful in obtaining pleasant

clerkships for Minnesotans, in the Capitol, for the present Congress—Robert F. Fisk, of St. Paul, Dowin Clark of St. Anthony, Burnett, of Stillwater, and Williams of Mankato, having each received an appointment.

Poor Fisk! how suddenly his spirit was summoned into the presence of his Heavenly Father—a loving wife bereft of a kind husband, and five bright lovely children made fatherless.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Fisk, while accompanying Mrs. Senator Ramsey out to spend the evening, was suddenly taken ill in the street, and going into a store to rest, sank down and died in ten minutes, of disease of the heart. He had been in usual health previous to the attack. Mr. Fisk, your readers will recollect, was several years private Secretary to Gov. Ramsey, and State Librarian; and, also, Chairman of Republican State Central Committee.

There are quite a sprinkling of Minnesotans in Washington. Messrs. Cooper, Dalrymple and Gilligan of Saint Paul are here to look out for the Sioux claims held by them. Attorney General Cole has been here for a few days for the purpose of submitting a case before the United States Supreme Court. Suit Shelly of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, Rich and Clute of Saint Anthony, and Mr. Lindsay of Rochester, have been here during the week. In fact I rarely call at the “National” without meeting residents of Minnesota.

My letter is already too long, so I will close by wishing your readers a “Merry Christmas” and a “Happy New Year.” After the holidays I will resume, if agreeable to you Messrs. Editors, my scribbling for the Press. Until then I remain,

Yours, STAR.

Exchange of Prisoners—No Quarter to Negroes.

From Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 17.

In the matter of the exchange of prisoners, the Committee on Confiscation has been driven by Mr. Odell, from point to position, to position, until finally Generals Meredith and Hitchcock have abandoned every point in dispute except the treatment of negro prisoners.

The “message” of President Davis, of January 12, is now made the reason of suspending exchange, notwithstanding that from January to July, the “Message” had been in force, and was never once suspended as a reason for stopping the operations of the caskets. The enemy now rests their case upon this “Message.”

We have already shown that the law of Congress for delivering all negroes to their white officers, captured in arms to State authorities for trial under State laws was too wide in its language, and covered matter that is not within the province of one nation to dictate to another. No nation has the right to say that its enemy shall not employ in its armies certain classes of its people.

The composition of negroes, belonging exclusively to the authorities of the nation it off. If the Yankees like negro troops they have the right to employ the free negroes of the United States in their armies, and they have the right to demand from them the proper treatment of prisoners of war. If a nation employs savages in its armies, retaliation is proper and just, not because of any acts committed by them, but in accordance with the laws of war.

So, if the negroes employed by the United States compose a part of the people of those States, and are regularly mustered into the service; if, after capture, they can be proved guilty of acts not recognized as within the rules of civilized warfare, they are not entitled to the rights of prisoners of war, but may be punished as bandits and robbers. And so of the white troops—color has nothing to do with soldiers.

The Maryland Legislature stands nineteen Unionists to three Democrats in the Senate, and seventy-five Unionists in the House to twenty-one Democrats. It is thought the action of the Union State Committee will rally all the Unionists in the Legislature in favor of a State Convention at immediate emancipation.

Hard on the Copperheads.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following:

“While the bill appropriating \$200,000.00 to paying bounties, &c., to recruit our armies, was under discussion, Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that no part should be used to recruit negroes. The resolution was warmly seconded by the Hon. J. P. Kennedy and other speakers, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

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**Drugs and Medicines.**  
SIMS, VAWTER, & ROSE.  
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SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

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retail.

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HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR  
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150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A  
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Tobacco, including Pipe, Puff, Puff, Cigarettes and Cigars, all now crop, for sale at  
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300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR-  
TER boxes of Cigars, crop of '64, at  
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I respectfully ask you to examine before purchas-

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in the quality of the instruments you have here-

fore to so liberally bestowed upon me

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west—among which we offer the following:

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25 Boxes Twilled Flannels, 200 Bales Shirtings,

25 Boxes " Plain colored do, 50 Bales Fine Shirting,

100 Cases Denims, 24 Bales Satinets, all grades,

75 " Stripes, 10 " Grey Cassimeres,

30 " Ticking, 10 Cases Fancy Cassimeres,

50 " Cotton Flannels, 100 Pieces Alpacas,

20 " Linseys, 2000 " Cobergs,

3000 lbs. Wool Yarn, Twine, Wicking,

1000 doz. Wool Socks, Wadding, Cotton Yarn,

200 Bales assorted Batting, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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A FULL LINE OF YANKEE NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, HOODS,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, RIBBED JACKETS,

BLANKETS, SAXONY PLAIDS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, BUCK GLOVES and MITTS;

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Dry Goods Business, making an immense Stock

which for EXTENT, ASSORTMENT and CHEAP-  
NESS is unrivaled in the West.

To those wishing to buy at New-York Prices  
and less, we would solicit an examination of our  
Stock and Prices. Respectfully,

BRADFORD BROTHERS.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25, 1863.

—

CASH BUYERS OF DRY GOODS

ARE OFFERED THE

MOST MANIFEST INDUCEMENTS,

BY THE NEW HOUSE,

SHERWIN, NOWELL & PRATT,

172 and 174 East Water Street.

an 20-d tw&w.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

and desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND

ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS

AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Office No. 220 Third-Street, St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MORNING. EVENING.

Leaves St. Paul..... 7:00 A. M. 2:15 P. M.

Arrives at Winona..... 7:30 A. M. 2:45 P. M.

Leaves Winona..... 7:30 P. M. Arrives at St. Paul..... 8:30 P. M.

Leaves St. Paul..... 8:30 A. M. Arrives at Winona..... 9:00 A. M.

Leaves Winona..... 9:30 A. M. Arrives at St. Paul..... 10:30 P. M.

Leaves St. Paul..... 10:30 P. M. Arrives at Winona..... 11:00 P. M.

Leaves Winona..... 11:00 P. M. Arrives at St. Paul..... 12:00 M.

Leaves St. Paul..... 12:00 M. Arrives at Winona..... 1:00 A. M.

Leaves Winona..... 1:00 A. M. Arrives at St. Paul..... 2:00 A. M.

Leaves St. Paul..... 2:00 A. M. Arrives at Winona..... 3:00 A. M.

Leaves Winona..... 3:00 A. M. Arrives at St. Paul..... 4:00 A. M.

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## THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.  
Kept by Day & Jenks, Druggists, corner of  
Third and Cedar Streets.JANUARY. 7:30 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.  
1 Friday..... 26° 26° 25°  
2 Saturday..... 30° 32° 25°  
3 Sunday..... 32° 32° 3°  
4 Monday..... 18° 4° 3°  
\*Below zero.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES FOR DECEMBER, 1863.—The month came in with a very moderate temperature, which continued until the 12th. This was succeeded by a week of cold, during which the mercury fell below the zero point twice, reaching on the morning of the 19th, -22 deg. Then again we were favored with a week of mild weather, the thermometer not falling below 23 deg, nor rising above 31 deg. This was also a week of continued cloudiness, during which the sun was only visible, and on five days of which there was deposited. The month terminated with an excess of very severe cold. On the evening of the 31st, at nine o'clock, the mercury had sunk to -28 deg. Yet with an unusual amount of cloudy weather, the month passed without being called an unpleasant one, for the wind, an unusual element in this climate, was uncommonly moderate.

The thermometer yielded the following results:

Maximum of the month, (30)..... 45°  
Minimum " (1st)..... 28°  
Highest daily mean (31)..... 38°  
Lowest " (31)..... 21°  
Greatest daily range, (31)..... 27°  
Lowest " (31)..... 2°  
Range of the month..... 47°  
Mean temperature of the month..... 30° 55  
Mean cloudiness of the month..... 71  
Mean force of the wind..... 4  
Rain fell one day out of the month of 31  
of which there was 1.36 inches, a trifle less than that of December 1862. The clear days were about equal to those. The winds came very equally from all points of the compass.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS.

Mean temperature of Dec., 1860..... 51  
" " 1861..... 51.50  
" " 1862..... 21.51  
" " 1863..... 22.05  
Deposit of snow..... 1860 (inches)..... 26  
" " 1861..... 41  
" " 1862..... 1.25  
" " 1863..... 1.20

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS FOR YEAR 1863.

The mean temperature of 1863, was..... 30.55  
" " 1862..... 41.01  
" " 1861..... 41.03  
" " 1860..... 41.03  
" " 1859..... 41.17The total amount of water which reached the earth in the form of rain or melted snow, was in 1863,..... 35.8 inches  
1862..... 29.92  
1861..... 30.90  
1860..... 29.84  
1859..... 29.53

The average mean temperature of New York is about 30 degrees, and the average precipitation about 48 inches.

The maximum temperature of 1863 occurred at Saint Paul on the 6th of July, 18th of August and 15th of September, 91 degrees. The minimum was reached on the 23rd of January, 31 degrees.

The mean temperature for the year was 42.4 deg.

The weather prevailed on 159 days.

Snow fell on 53 days out of 31 days.

Rain fell on 20 days.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2, 1864.

Below zero.

FOUND ALMOST FROZEN.—Yesterday morning about two o'clock, as Barbush's stage was coming into town over Dayton's bridge, the driver saw a man lying dead on the road, apparently lifeless. He stopped his stage and the passengers got out and picked him up. He had no pulse, and seemed to be almost unable to speak. He was put into the stage and brought to the International Hotel, and restoratives applied to bring him to, which was accomplished in a short time. He gave his name as William Rogers, and confessed that having done too much liquor he had started at a late hour towards his home near the Poor Farm, and had most probably fallen down overpowered with the cold and liquor. The thermometer was about 20° below zero, and in a few minutes more he would have been too far gone to have been revived. It was found on examination, that his hands were so badly frozen that it is certain that they will have to be amputated.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—The Anniversary Sermon of the First Baptist Church was preached on Sunday morning last. It reviewed the past of the Church, showing what God had wrought for it in its prosperity. From a very humble beginning it had now become a power among the people, as was every Church rightly conducted, and calculated to do good in the community.

The Society is now entering its fourteenth year, and is in exceedingly prosperous circumstances. Rev. J. D. Pope, the Pastor, has been settled over the congregation over six years now. His ministry has been very successful. While on this subject we give place to a note correcting an error in our notice of this Church last Friday.

For the Press:

CORRECTION.—Please correct an error in your column of the First Baptist Church of St. Paul, printed "Rev. E. C. Crossley was next ordained." Instead of E. C. you should have said: "T. R. Crossley; and instead of 'ordained' he should have said, settled, for I was settled twenty years before that time in the old Bay State."

T. R. C. CROSSLEY,

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 2, 1864.

THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE AGE.—We observe the great demand for the Wheeler &amp; Wilson Sewing Machine has compelled Mr. F. M. Johnson, the Agent in Greenleaf's Block, to order a new supply, which have just arrived. We need not say a word in favor of these excellent machines. They are used in hundreds of households in Saint Paul, and are considered indispensable. In fact, those who have them would not do without them for any price. They have banished from thousands of households the health-destroying drudgery of the needle, and substituted in its stead a pleasant and easy employment. Remember that the Sewing Machine saves its cost every year in a family where much sewing is done. Call at Mr. Johnson's, and look at these machines.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—James Wyllie &amp; Co., previous to their departure for New York the coming week, to lay in another supply of goods will sell anything in their establishment from a Turkey carpet to a window shade, at first cost with freight added.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent, 10 MAHON LANE, New York City.

dec27-1m

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Check for amount paid sent on application, by mail or otherwise.

F. M. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office,

10 MAHON LANE, New York City.

dec27-1m

DISSESSES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, UTERINE AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

dec27-1m

LECTURES.

Prof. C. S. POWERS,

Will commence a short course of Lectures on various Scientific and Social Questions, at

INGERSOLL'S HALL,

in this city, on

SATURDAY EVENING, January 9th, 1864.

See posters and circulars.

dec27-1m

A. TOWNSON, Agent.

dec27-1m

THE CITY.

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Kept by Day &amp; Jenks, Druggists, corner of

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4 Monday..... 18° 4° 3°

\*Below zero.

THE STEREOSCOPE LAST NIGHT.—A large house turned out to Ingerson's Hall last night to see the stereoscope. The exhibition would have been a very fine one, had the supply of gas with Mr. Eggleston's manufactures his light proved sufficient, but owing to an unavoidable accident a few minutes before the time for the exhibition to commence, part of it was lost. The pictures exhibited were very fine—some of them were of very severe scenes. On the evening of the 31st, at nine o'clock, the mercury had sunk to -28 deg. Yet with an unusual amount of cloudy weather, the month passed without being called an unpleasant one, for the wind, an unusual element in this climate, was uncommonly moderate.

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HOW A RECRUIT WAS OBTAINED.—Last week a fellow (whose real name we did not learn) stole a watch from the inmate of a house of ill-fame in this city, and started down the river. He was arrested at Watobau, brought back, and lodged in the jail there. The owner of the watch on recovering it refused to prosecute the man, and was released on condition of enlisting in the army, which he soon consented to, and was taken forthwith to the Provost-Marshal's office and sworn into the Third Battery.

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Recent movements in the Shenandoah Valley are exciting some apprehensions, though the reports are said to be exaggerated. The enemy have six or seven thousand men near Woodstock, but it is thought Generals Sillivan and Averill will be able to take care of them.

A CAPTAIN letter written at Charles-ton, captures pretty broadly that the city is mined, so that in case it should fall into our possession it could be destroyed by its conquerors. The letter shows how terrible a penalty the doomed city is paying.

The Ohio Legislature organized Monday, and Governor Tolson sent in his message. We learn by it that Ohio has furnished 200,671 soldiers since the war commenced.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been induced to withdraw his resignation, and it is thought he will be re-appointed to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Gov. SEYMOUR takes occasion in his message to discuss national affairs and proclaims that only wise statesmanship is necessary to bring about a (Copperhead) peace.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislature did not organize yesterday. Both Houses met at noon, the Senate being called to order by Mr. Daniels, of Olmsted. Mr. Norton, of Winona, was appointed chairman. The roll was called, and sixteen members answered to their names, five being absent. The oath of office was then administered by Attorney General Cole, and the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order by Mr. Richardson of Stearns, and Mr. Wiswell, of Blue Earth, was appointed Clerk. Thirty-one members answered to roll-call and were sworn in. Eleven were absent. The House adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day.

## FLAGS OF THE FIFTH MINNESOTA.

Adjutant General Malvors yesterday received two flags from the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, accompanied by the following letter, which explains itself:

Col. Oscar Matros, Adj't. Gen., Minnesota: ILLINOIS, Oct. 3 & 4, 1863.

Corinth, Tenn., December 14, 1863.

Corinth, Tenn.,



# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

THE NEWS.

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FLAGS OF THE FIFTH MINN. NOTE.

Adjutant General Malmo yesterday re-coupled two flags from the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, accompanied by the following letter, which explains itself:

Col. Oscar Malmo, Adj't Gen., Minnesota:—Hasten to you, dear Sirs, New York, Jan. 5.—Correspondence, Dec. 18, 1863. Colored—herewith transcript for deposit at the headquarters of the State, the date of the Fifth Regiment, we have been furnished by Government, with a new stand of colors.

The colors of the regiment part with the sacred remains of their battle-scarred flag with emotions of the most profound regret. There is not a soldier of the command who has not felt for this reason, more than any, none of them raised the cry of "Lo, the poor Indians," for Hatch's Division, principally composed of men raised on the frontier, and who had relatives and friends killed by these brutes that will show them, I assure you, no quarter. None of the boys were hurt in any way whatever. They attacked them about mid-day on the afternoon of the 16th inst. The first Indian that got out of the traps was shot through the body, he then discharged his gun at the soldiers, fortunately without effect and then was finished by another soldier's piece of lead. One of the other Indians, aged about 18 years, stout and strong, would not die without being first scalped. The boys went and scalped him. That is what finished him. The work was well done and the boys deserve credit for it. Means of conveyance: four sledges, each drawn by a horse. Thermometer, 35° below zero.

The Railroad at Anoka. Correspondence of the St. Paul Press, Anoka, January 1, 1864. Notwithstanding it is mid-winter, we begin to feel the benefit of the Railroad which is just completed to this place. Buildings are going up in all directions; our hotels (we have three large houses) are all well patronized, and our merchants are doing a lively business. From the pioniers we learn that more teams are in this winter, both on Rum and the Mississippi rivers, than have ever been known before. Last year's logs are yet up the Mississippi, and if we have a good rise in the river next season, you can look for lively times in the lumber market.

[General Sibley received information yesterday, that the entire escort had reached Mankato in safety.—ED. PRESS.]

Injustice of Courts Martial—Romance in Real Life. The Washington Republican, commenting on an article in a New York paper, says:

"The author of the article ought to know by this time that courts martial do not always arrive at correct conclusions. For instance, not many days since information reached the President, that a young man had been sentenced by court martial to be shot for desertion. The boy was doomed to die in a few hours when the despatch was received. No time was to be lost. A telegram was sent to General Meade suspending the execution. An examination of the case was ordered by the President, when it was ascertained that the young man had to have been promoted to lieutenants for gallantry in action, and was not in the service.

Capitalists looking for chances to invest in manufacturing operations, will find great facilities offered the water power at Anoka.

I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you and all "the rest of mankind" at the Railroad Celebration here, which is to come of the present month.

The Chippewa Troublesome. Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

We have in the vicinity of Itasca, and between there and Princeton, quite a number of Chippewa Indians. These things have been tolerated full long enough, as they make annual visits about four months to these parts in search of deer and other game which we think belong to white folks. If the proper authorities will notify these wretches to keep on their own lands it will save trouble, else some of them may accidentally be taken for deer by our hunters.

They take the liberty to go into houses and help themselves in the back settlements to what they want. Governor Swift will confer a favor upon the settlers in the Northern line of Sherburne County, by sending the renegades where they belong.

As we anticipated the draft did not commence yesterday. Capt. Saunders telegraphed Col. Fry informing him that the Adjutant General had not been able to ascertain the credits due a large number of towns, and asking a postponement of the draft for a few days in order to obtain a correct apportionment.

We received, last evening, in reply the

answering:

WASHINGTON, 10:30 A.M.—Jan. 5.

Capt. T. M. Saunders.

Do not commence the draft until you get specific orders from here.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

No apprehension need be felt but that

time will be given to arrange the quotas fairly, and it is better that the draft should be postponed for a few days rather than have injustice done to any locality.

SINAT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

NUMBER 4.

Legislature of Minnesota. SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 5, 1864. The Senate was called together at 12 o'clock, m., by Hon. J. A. Daniels, senior member, The CHAIR appointed Mr. Norton, of Winona, as Secretary pro tem, and directed him to call the roll of districts, and the Senator representing the same appeared and gave in his credentials. When the list was completed, Attorney General Coniff reported and administered the oath of office, as follows:

District of member.

I.—W. Rice, of Ramsey—absent.

II.—J. A. Wilson, of Anoka.

III.—J. F. Pillsbury, of Hennepin.

IV.—J. C. Warner, of Stearns.

V.—J. E. Litcher, of Dakota.

VI.—J. A. Thacher, of Goodhue.

VII.—J. C. L. Johnson, of Washington.

VIII.—J. S. Daniels, of Olmsted.

IX.—J. V. Daniels, of Winona.

X.—J. V. Daniels, of Olmsted.

XI.—J. V. Daniels, of Winona.

XII.—J. V. Daniels, of Winona.

XIII.—J. V. Daniels, of Winona.

XIV.—J. V. Daniels, of Winona.

XV.—D. Sprague—absent.

XVI.—F. S. Stevens.

XVII.—J. P. Jones.

XVIII.—J. A. Swift, of Nicollet—absent.

XIX.—D. B. Shilcock—absent.

XIX.—J. A. Swift, of Nicollet—absent.

## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Terms—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum, or 70¢ per month *invariably in advance*.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—55 per annum, \$2.50 for the first year, \$2.00 for the second, \$1.50 for the third, \$1.00 for the fourth, \$0.50 for the fifth, \$0.25 for the sixth, \$0.125 for the seventh, \$0.0625 for the eighth, \$0.03125 for the ninth, \$0.015625 for the tenth, \$0.0078125 for the eleventh, \$0.00390625 for the twelfth, \$0.001953125 for the thirteenth, \$0.0009765625 for the fourteenth, \$0.00048828125 for the fifteenth, \$0.000244140625 for the sixteenth, \$0.0001220703125 for the seventeenth, \$0.00006103515625 for the eighteenth, \$0.000030517578125 for the nineteenth, \$0.0000152587890625 for the twentieth, \$0.00000762939453125 for the twenty-first, \$0.000003814697265625 for the twenty-second, \$0.0000019073486328125 for the twenty-third, \$0.00000095367431640625 for the twenty-fourth, \$0.000000476837158203125 for the twenty-fifth, \$0.0000002384185791015625 for the twenty-sixth, \$0.00000012020928955078125 for the twenty-seventh, \$0.000000060104644775390625 for the 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## THE CITY.

## Thermometrical Record.

KEPT BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

JANUARY.	7:30 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
1 Friday.....	39°	55°	53°
2 Saturday.....	39°	52°	50°
3 Sunday.....	38°	52°	49°
4 Monday.....	35°	4°	49°
*Below Zero.			

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council held a regular session yesterday, but very little business of any importance was transacted. Present, All: Pine, Livingston, Peckham, King, Reed, Flink, Eddy, Gross, Betz, and the Vice President, Ald. Thompson.

## PETITIONS.

A petition was presented from several persons, asking reimbursement for some money given to J. H. Boyd, a pauper, to enable him to go East to his friends. Referred to Committee on Clauses.

From C. Symonds, asking leave to build an Ice House near the corner of Fourth and Rosedale streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

## MEMORIAL.

A memorial to the Postmaster-General for increase of mail service on the route between St. Paul and Superior, to six times per day, and reducing the running time to three days, was read and passed.

## AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The Secretary of the Relief Fund reported 188 families relieved during December, at an expense of \$310.

## BRIDGE RECEIPTS.

The Bridge Receiver reported the gross amounts of toll collected for December to be \$40.

## OPENING OF STREETS.

The Commissioners reported in the matter of the opening of Fourth street, Temperance street and Saint Peter street, made reports. The Park was instructed to give the usual notice.

IMPROVEMENT BONDS FOR TAXES.

On motion of Ald. Livingston, improvement bonds issued after December 31, 1853, were made receivable for taxes of '62, and prior years.

## REBELL FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS.

On motion of Ald. King, the city treasury of \$5 per month was extended to all volunteers who enlisted up to Jan. 5th.

After some further unimportant business, the council adjourned.

PROPAGATING AND ACCUMULATING NURSERIES.—We find that we are to have in St. Paul what we have long needed—a Scientific Nursery for acclimating fruit trees and propagating valuable plants. Our well known citizen, Col. Robertson, Sheriff of the County, is about to establish such an institution. We refer to his advertisement elsewhere. Col. R. will in a few days start for the East to secure a stock of fine trees. Any one wishing to send him can thus secure good and thrifty trees, and avoid being cheated by wandering tree-sellers. Col. Robertson was known in Ohio as one of the best horticulturists there, and we are glad to hear that he has concluded to give the farmers of this vicinity the benefit of his experience in aiding them to grow fruit.

We have not had a card to advise of yourself taken out, so have to go to Tuttle's gallery, 1st Third street, and get one in his superior style. Tuttle does not send any pictures away from his establishment except they are No. 1, in every respect. Unless the sitter is pleased with the portrait taken, it is not used, but a new one taken. Be sure you go to Tuttle's—You cannot fail of getting a good picture there.

THE place to buy Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Pencils, Pen-holders, Ink, Mincing, Envelopes, Cap, Letters and Note Paper, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Pocket Books, Blank Books, School Books, and anything in the line of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, is at Merrill's popular Book Store, Third Street. No one can do better than to go there for what they want in his line.

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. 1.—The members of the Company are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting, to be held this evening at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Foreman.

F. JANSEN, Secy.

ANY one who has lost a fine shawl can get track of it by enquiring at this office.

The semi-annual muster for the election of officers for the ensuing six months of the St. Paul Athletic Club rooms, on Wednesday evening, January 6th, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

## By order of R. C. MUNGER, President.

NO EXCUSE FOR POOR BREAD.—We tell people wherever we go, that there is no excuse for poor bread and biscuits, if they are good. We have a good deal of bread and biscuits mixed with the flour will produce the bread, but mind, reader, that you always get the genuine in reds & ers. The spurious article is put up in green, and who will be so green as to buy it, knowing what it is? Good grocers sell the genuine.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

STAR AND GARTER SALOON, Jackson street, next to Hingwalt's Mammoth Town Clock. The only place where you can get a genuine Half and Half. The Bar is supplied with the choicer Liquors and Cigars. Oysters are served up in every style and all hours. *Jan-6-1m*

GRAND RAFFLE.—A grand raffle will take place at Jim David Merchant's Exchange, on Saturday evening, the 6th Inst., for a fine Horse, Cutter, Harness and Robe—the whole value for \$100. The chances are placed at 50 each—only 50 chances.

METROPOLITAN BILLIARD HALL AND RESTAURANT.—Joseph Hall, Proprietor.—This establishment is one of the most fashionable and popular in the city, and is fitted up in a style that will compare with any in the East. The Billiard Room is furnished with six of Player's best made billiard tables, of which are arranged for the card game. Oysters, and all kinds of game, &c., will be served up on short order in the Restaurant Department. *Jan-6-1m*

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—Some may have received letter enclosing a few shillings. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Dec-2d&w3m*

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT.—Recruits will be permitted to enlist in any of the organized Regiments or Batteries they may select and will receive \$300 bounty and premium. Persons desiring to enlist can get any information by applying to MAIK HENDRICKS, Recruiting Agent, at the Northwestern Express Office, No. 210 Third-st., St. Paul. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PRESS BOOK BINDERY.—We take occasion to inform our friends and neighbors, that we have in course of business an office one of the best BOOK BINDERS and BLANK BOOK PAPER MANUFACTURERS in this city, and are prepared to do BILING AND BINDING as desired. MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required, and OLD BOOKS re-bound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals and Blank Books for Railroads, Steamboats, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on reasonable terms as any other establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

MRS. LEONARD, late from Mt. Auburn Seminary, Mississippi, wishes to give her services to persons not having an instrument of their own, can practice on Mrs. Gentry's. Address Dr. C. D. Williams, 6th-st. REFFED C. D.—Rev. Dr. McMaster, Manger Driscoll, D. C. D. Williams. *Dec-2d&w3m*

WE WILL DO IT.—In order to sell off and reduce our extensive stock of CLOTHING AND GROCERIES, GOODS, we offer our whole stock at from 10 to 25 per cent. less than our regular price. We think it safe to say that those purchasing of us will get goods about wholesale price. We offer to sell to the public at wholesale price. *Dec-2d&w3m*

RECRUTISTS.—This morning thirty-five recruits left this place for Fort Snelling. They are from Plainview, Wabash Co., the voters of which have agreed to give the volunteers a bounty of three hundred dollars. This brought the total amount to \$1,000. The recruits are to be stated at once. *Dec-2d&w3m*

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

THE NEWS.

After patiently enduring the tribulations of publishing a newspaper, without having received a mail for five days, it does seem little cruel to be cut off from telegraphic communication. "Wires down—impossible to get them up yesterday," is the story in brief. We see a glimmer of light ahead; last Saturday's mail reached here last night, the magic spell of no mail is broken and the remainder now due may come to hand before the opening of navigation.

LEGISLATIVE.—Both Houses of the Legislature were organized yesterday, a notice of which appears elsewhere. Hon. Jared Benson was chosen Speaker of the House unanimously, and upon accepting the Chair made a brief and eloquent speech which will be found in our regular report.

A joint committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Swift, and inform him that the Legislature was ready to receive any communication he might wish to make. He informed the committee that he would be ready to deliver his message on Friday.

RECONSTRUCTION.

From every point of the South where our arms are giving protection to the people, the news comes up of a rapidly growing Union sentiment.

The stone is being rolled away from the sepulchre of Southern loyalty, and the trumpet blast which announces the final victory over the Rebellion will be the signal of universal resurrection of the buried patriotism of the South. The ball of reconstruction has been started in Tennessee, and it will continue to roll on till every State is brought back to the Union fold.

What may be called the common people of the South have never lost their faith in the United States Government, or their love for the old flag, and though they were tricked into rebellion by their rulers, they have never made any effort to comprehend the subtle sophisms upon which the act was sought to be justified, or to realize any necessity or just cause for it. This is not only the feeling of the non-slaveholding Unionists who have kept aloof from the rebellion, but of tens of thousands who have bravely fought for a cause whose hopelessness betrays the secret of the guilt which sophistry and falsehood have sought to hide.

The rank and file of the rebel armies are fast beginning, from the rapid and disastrous failure of one after another of their leaders, to realize the extent of the treachery which has duped them into rebellion.

And the fact that it is no love for the cause they serve which keeps them in its ranks is amply proved by the desperate and infamous meanness which are resorted to in retaining them in the service when their term of re-enlistment has or shall have expired. A bill has been introduced into the rebel Congress compelling every rebel soldier, in violation of the terms of their enlistment, to remain in the service till the close of the war—an act of tyranny and tristitude which reveals not only the desperation of the rebel chief, but the disaffection of the army which requires such means of keeping it together.

Could the President's Amnesty Proclamation be read to the rebel soldiers, and the men allowed free action to choose for themselves, there is every evidence in what has already transpired, that whole brigades would gladly accept the proffered terms of pardon and return to their allegiance. And this will, in all probability be the case before long, as the proclamation shall become known and discussed among the soldiers, and opportunity can be obtained to escape from the rebel lines. But those who are not held by the iron grasp of the rebel despotism in the ranks of the army or in the country still subject to their sway, will take the earliest opportunity to accept the terms of the proclamation and return to the body.

Rev. F. A. Noble, the eloquent clergyman of the House of Representatives, praying for all the rest.

Fred. Driscoll—Incidental Printer—We think we know—but shall say nothing about him.

their electors are chosen by the State Legislature; and Virginia is not included because it is not mentioned in the President's Proclamation. It will be an easy matter to get the above number of votes in the States named. Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee and Louisiana are more than prepared to accept the required conditions, and the rest will soon wheel into line.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Fifth Legislature, in respect to the personal character of its members is highly creditable to the average intelligence and discrimination of the constituencies whom they represent, and to believe that with *thirty thousand* rebel prisoners under his iron rod, he will teach them there is a God in Israel, notwithstanding the "pale of military responsibility."

Legislative Items.

TWO PATRIOTS ELECTED TO OFFICE.

In the House of Representatives, two soldiers, each of whom has given an arm to his country, have been elected as officers. Erskine Hawley, late of Co. A, 11th Wisconsin, regiment, and who lost his left arm at the siege of Vicksburg by a ball, has been appointed messenger. He is a son of Rev. S. Hawley, of this city. William Mortimer, late of the 4th Minnesota regiment, has been elected messenger. He lost his right arm in a skirmish with guerrillas at Bragg's Landing, Arkansas, a shell which he was putting into a gunbursting prematurely.

On motion of Senator NORTON, the Senate took a recess until half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met and was called to order at half-past two o'clock.

CANVASSING THE RETURNS.

On motion of Senator MILLER, a committee of three was appointed to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House, and fix the time and place for the joint session for canvassing the votes cast for State officers. Senators Miller and McSwick were appointed such committee.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Senator SPRAGUE, a committee of three was appointed to prepare permanent rules for the Senate. Senators Sprague, and Wilson and Norton were appointed such committee.

JOINT RULES.

Senator OTTMAN moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House, and fix the time and place for the joint session for canvassing the votes cast for each of the members and officers of the House for senator. Resolution carried. Senator MILLER and McSwick were appointed such committee.

NOTIFICATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Senator OTTMAN moved that the Secretary be instructed to subscribe for five daily papers, or an equivalent in weeklies, for each Senator and officer. Resolution carried.

WANTED.

FOR SALE.

A two story frame house, 12 rooms, with 40 acres of land, \$1,000. The house has six rooms and a cellar, and a cistern in the cellar. I will sell or exchange for a house near the city, or in the country. For information apply at this office.

JOINT RULES.

The substitute was adopted and the resolution carried. Adjudged to 10 A. M.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

NUMBER 5.

THE REBELLION A FAILURE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our readers know that we have not been remarkably sanguine with regard to the progress and issue of our great struggle. And when we say now that the rebellion has failed, we do not intend that it has ceased to exist, or will cease to-morrow, next month, or even next year. The leaders have staked their all—may as well hold out to the last as give up the day before—and will persist in fighting so long as their bloodhounds—human or canine—can run down another poor white and force him into their shivering shodless ranks. The Slave oligarchy will die in the "last ditch"—not in the last but one.

What we do mean is just this—the rebels have no longer a rational hope of success. See if our position is not sustained by abundant facts:

1. In war, an army cut thoroughly in two is beaten, because its smaller division is now liable to be overwhelmed and annihilated. It is the same with a nation as with an army. Now the rebellion was cut fairly in two nearly six months ago, and has not even seriously attempted to reunite. The forces of the two sides were in front of the townships, and now forces were in a fine hold on Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, their gaps, and Chattanooga valley, several miles down; but no attempt was made towards permanent occupation of the greater portion of the Chickamauga country, through which Bragg's army were driven after the battle, bleeding at every pore.

2. The rebels held a portion of Missouri two years and more ago, and had at least trouble the Missourians in the ranks that there were in ours. They had possession of Kentucky likewise, with thousands of Kentuckians fighting for them when as yet none were fighting for the Union. The first regiments of Kentucky raised to fight for the Union had to be organized and encamped on the free side of the Ohio. Even John J. Crittenden is assured, discouraged the enlistment of Kentuckians to fight for the Union, when Buckner, with his "State Guards" was sending them by regiments to fight for the Confederacy. General Sherman, about two years ago, estimated that he could hold Kentucky with 200,000 men. To-day, Kentucky is entirely clear of rebels in arms, and has more of her sons fighting for the Union than against it.

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5. Tennessee, two years ago, was entirely under the feet of the rebellion. She had not a regiment in the Union armies. She had many regiments in those of the Confederacy. Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, were rebel depots of supplies. Flour, pork, with almost every element of military strength were largely supplied by her to the rebel armies. She was a immense element of strength to the Confederacy. To-day General Hardee is an exile; nine-tenths of her population are under the Union flag, and she no longer sends a man or bushel of grain to feed the rebel armies.

6. Maryland, two years ago, had far more men in the rebellion than in the Union armies, and was a source of weakness and an object of continued apprehension to Unionists. Her great artery of communication with the West, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was controlled, or at least obstructed by them. Things are bravely altered since; she is helping our side most to-day, and is no more likely to secede than Vermont.

7. Arkansas is at least three-fourths recovered to the Union; Louisiana is more than half; with liberal slices each of Old Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and others. And the prospect to-day decidedly is, that we shall have more before we have less.

8. VI. But let us suppose that we simply hold our ground henceforth till next Spring, let us see where we stand:

The population of the Slave States in 1860 was a little over Twelve Millions; and this population was assailed by Governor Seymour, in his Tweedie Hall speech, nearly three years ago, the substantial basis of his prediction then just breaking out. "You can't subdue Twelve Millions of People," was the burden of his speech. But of these Twelve Millions, there are this day reposing under the Union flag the following:

Alabama (north end)..... 100,000  
Arkansas (east)..... 112,000  
Florida (about)..... 10,000  
Kentucky..... 1,000,000  
Louisiana (at least)..... 400,000  
Maryland..... 687,000  
Mississippi (whole)..... 1,182,217  
North Carolina (fully)..... 100,000  
Tennessee (3/4ths)..... 30,000  
Texas (cont'd)..... 1,000,000  
Virginia (at least)..... 100,000  
West Virginia..... 230,691

Total..... 5,687,971

Considering the contrabands and other Unionists who have escaped from the Confederacy into the loyal States and sections, there are not to-day one less than half the surviving population of the Slave States under the Union flag. That is to say: Of the twelve millions relieved by Gov. Seymour to baffle all possible efforts to put down the rebellion, at least half are to day under the old flag.

Now we submit all said men that it was not difficult to reduce the strength of the rebellion from twelve to six millions of people than to overcome the residue. Say nothing of material exhaustion—of financial ruin—of stocks of goods utterly consumed, and no chance of replacing them—of the swift, of the ignominious defeat of every attempt to float the rebel flag on the soil of the loyal States—we submit that the point is established, that the rebellion can't win it.

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For Indiantown, Anoka, Orono, Orlando,  
Montgomery, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St.

Cloud—Daily at 7 A. M.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.

KEPT BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF

THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

JANUARY. 7:30 A. M. 1 P. M. 6 P. M.  
1 Friday..... 30° 30° 15°  
2 Saturday..... 31° 32° 15°  
3 Sunday..... 31° 32° 15°  
4 Monday..... 31° 32° 15°  
5 Tuesday..... 30° 31° 15°  
6 Wednesday..... 30° zero 15°

\*Below Zero.

At a Ministers' meeting held on Monday morning, January 6th, at Minneapolis, it was thought best to give up the plan proposed on Thanksgiving Day, viz: that of appointing a committee in each church represented in the union for the purpose of securing signatures to a petition, urging Congress "not to wait until the first practical day" to emancipate all slaves in the United States.

It was thought better to place "petitions" in the stores of Messrs. Cushing and Williams, and let the public generally volunteer their signatures. The form of the petition differs a little. It asks Congress to "use all practicable measures to secure the total and entire emancipation of slaves."

The article in the *State Atlas* has reference to the action of Thanksgiving Day, and was proposed by the Ministers present at the meeting of Monday morning.

COMPROMISE STUPOR.—We were present last night at a very pleasant supper, given by the Provost Marshal, Captain George H. Keith, to his deputies and assistants, at the International Hotel. About thirty-five gentlemen surrounded the "festal board," and the occasion was a most pleasant one to all concerned. The viands were not only choice and savory, but the mental and social feast was rich and entertaining. Captain Keith made an excellent speech in response to a toast, and Mr. Reid sang some choice songs, while Captain Hendricks kept the table in a roar by his Irish stories. All present enjoyed it highly.

I. O. O. F.—At the election for officers of Saint Paul Lodge No. 2, on Tuesday evening, the following were chosen:

N. G. Clark, D. Strong.  
E. G. Whaler, L. Wharton.  
Recording Secretary.—J. Fletcher Williams.  
Perpetual Secretary.—T. J. King.  
Treasurer.—R. H. Fox.

Trustees—Sherwood Hough, C. D. Strong, and J. E. Williams.

MEMBERS of the Legislature who are in want of Stationery or other things in my line, will find a large assortment at lowest Cash prices, for scrap at, Mrs. Davenport's 291 3d street, next block above the Post Office.

ST. PAUL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Paul Library Association will be held this evening at 7-1/2 o'clock.

CHAS. E. MAYO, Secretary.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Obituary.—The Press of a few days since briefly noticed the death of Mr. Nathan Fletcher of Minneapolis. Identified with our early history as a territory, he left many friends in his Western home to sympathize with those who mourn his loss; and by a wide circle at the East, the announcement will be received with painful interest.

Naturally of a strong character, his clear judgment and unfeeling will make him a leader, but these characteristics were tempered by kind-like simplicity; a total absence of political ambition, and an unfailing sympathy with the weak, the suffering, and the oppressed.

Through many vicissitudes he possessed a patient contentment, a uniform cheerfulness, and an unfailing faith in a gracious Providence that grew stronger under trial; while the even tenor of his life harmonized with, and gave emphasis to his verbal testimony, to the transcendent value of the gospel of Christ.

His transparent integrity secured the respect of others, if not their imitation, while his clear style of living correspond with his pecuniary hopes, rebuking all extravagant family expenditures to keep up appearance so that certainly brings final misery into the household. His brief and unique way of impressing truth made it impossible that the lesson should be forgotten; and many of his sayings have become proverbs among his immediate friends.

Those of us who knew him best loved him best, and cherish the memory of his life as the ride of death. As a Christian, his example well illustrates his faith. As a patriot, he was long since committed to the policy of freedom, and watched with the keenest interest for its adoption.

We can say nothing to enhance his worth, who has gone, but it is a melancholy pleasure to keep his memory fresh in our heart; a memory—not merely of passive virtues, as having no bitterness, and without stain—but rich in elements that will long keep our friend a living pleasure with us.

MAIL ARRIVED.—An Eastern mail arrived at 8 o'clock last night, the first one that has arrived since Friday last.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.—THADDEUS WILLIAMS, M. D., Office in Concourse, opposite General S. S. Williams.

DR. WILLIAMS, having been engaged in an extensive practice in Louisville, Ky., for five years, has settled in St. Paul, and respectfully offers his services to the public. Messages left at his office, or at Day & Jenks' Drug Store, promptly attended to. Dr. Williams cannot make night calls.

REFERRENCES.—G. W. Bayles, M. D.; M. Godwinson, M. D., Brigade Surgeon; Maj. Gen. L. Rousseau, all of Louisville, Ky.; Hon. F. Hall; Prof. L. M. Lawson, M. D.; Dr. G. Blackman, M. D., Surgeon to Commissaries, Hospital, and St. Mary's; Prof. M. B. Wright, M. D.; Prof. N. S. Loring, Chemist, all of Cincinnati, Jan. 10.

ST. AND GARTH'S SALOON, JACKSON STREET, next to Billings' Mammouth Town Clock. The only place where you can get a genuine Half and Half. The Bar is supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Oysters served up in every style and at all hours. Jan. 10.

METROPOLITAN BILLIARD AND RESTAURANT.—Joseph Hall, Proprietor, an establishment is open of all the comfortable and popular variety, and is fitted up in a style that will compare with any in the past. The Billiard Room is furnished with six of Phalen's best marble bed Tables—two of which are arranged for the carom game. Oysters, and all kinds of game, &c., will be served up on short order in the Restaurant Department. Jan. 10.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SPINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD INSTITUTION—Sent by mail in sealed letter open, free of charge. Address, Dr. J.

SKILLIN HUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
dec 2d & 3m

GRAND RAFFLE.—A grand raffle will take place on Saturday, the 9th inst., for a fine Horse, Cutter, Harness and Rode—the whole valued for \$100. The chances are placed at 2¢ each—only 55 chances. Jan. 10.

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DEATH.—Recruits will be permitted to enlist in any of the organized Regiments or Batteries they may select, and will receive \$300 bounty and premium. Persons desiring to enlist can get any particulars, by applying to MARY HENDRICKS, Recruiting Agent, at the Northwestern Express Office, No. 26 Third-st., St. Paul. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PRESS BOOK STORE.—We take pleasure in informing our friends and public that we have in connection with our office one of the best and most complete and BLANK BOOK EXHIBITORIES in this city, and are prepared to do nothing and everything as desired. MAGA ZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required, and OLD BOOKS re-bound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals, and Blank Books, for Railroads, Steamboats, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on reasonable terms at any time required. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

MRS. LEONARD, late from Mt. Auburn Seminary, Mississippi, wishes to inform the public that she will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Persons not having the means of getting a lesson of their own, can practice on Mrs. L. P. Brown. For terms apply to her, at 127 Robert-st., or Dr. C. D. Williams, 6th-st., Remmey's, Robert-st., Rev. Dr. Mcasters, Mungo Brothers, A. T. C. Pierson, Rev. Dr. Cray, Fredrickson, Dr. C. D. Williams. Dec 29-3m

WE WILL DO IT.—In order to sell off our extensive stock of CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES, FURNITURE, GOODS, we offer our whole stock at 10 to 25 per cent, less than our regular price. We think it safe to say at those purchasing of us will get Goods about the wholesale price. We offer these Instruments to all persons rather than to any one, once a year, in view of any article in our line is respectively solicited.

W. H. TEMPLE, Third-st.

ANOTHER stock of Wheeler & Wilson's splendid Sewing Machine received by express to day at 233 Third-st.

M. J. JOHNSON, Agent, Dec 29-1w

GOLD PENS RE-POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office, 15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City.

dear 1m

The Sioux in the Red River Settlements.

Our Neighbors over the Line in Trouble.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE INDIANS.

From the New-West, Dec. 17.

Most anybody, now-a-days, and the topic is at once, "The Sioux! the Sioux!" Are there any more in? Have any gone? Are these actual murderers, or are they merely aiding abettors and accomplices? How many are there of them? Such are a few of the thousand queries addressed to all and sundry as to the Sioux, but to no purpose. Assuredly "to no purpose," for the countless rumors afloat are so conflicting and contradictory that they unsettle everybody's knowledge of facts; and the general reply to queries is, "I don't know," or "I heard so, and heard the contrary."

Now there are some things deserving of consideration in connection with these Sioux.

It is quite a new thing to have hundreds of them living amongst us. During the last ten, or thirty years, we have had occasional visits from them—these visits, however, being very few and far between. Moreover, only a few would come, and these professionally on some special errand which was no sooner executed than they left on their return. They were strangers, they acted as such; they were received and treated as such. Now, however, we are coming in multitudes—men, women and children of all ages and languages—without any special object apparently beyond getting something to eat and escaping the hated "long knives." Here they pitch their tents in our own way take up their abode amongst us. Like our own Indians, they move round from house to house in quest of something to support frail nature, and then return to their wigwams with each day's accumulation.

What do to? Are these Sioux really expecting to remain permanently in this settlement or its vicinity, or even on this side the boundary line? Are they thus easily and without further ceremony, to become part and parcel of our community, to become part and parcel of our own Indian population? Are they, after exciting our alarms for half a century by their daring and their treachery, thus suddenly to become our friends? We are not prepared to say, but we are not prepared to say, "if we bid our young men strike their tents, they will shoot us." In such circumstances it is difficult to know what to do; but we strongly deprecate violence measures. Our best policy is to exercise moderation and caution in dealing with these Indians.

Strike Among Teamsters.

On Thursday morning, when the teams loaded with provisions and supplies were ready to start from this place to the relief of Captain Whitney's command, returning from the Mississippi, the teamsters refused to start, until they had received their pay. These men were brought here a week ago from Fort Snelling, and before starting from that post demanded their pay in the same manner, which they received up to the first of December, so that there is but one month's pay now due them. Not having the money on hand, Captain McKusick could not pay them, and was compelled to leave other teamsters, which delayed the starting of the relief train until Friday morning. —*Mankato Record.*

It is estimated that about five hundred colored recruits will be obtained from Boone, one of the largest slaveholding and most desperately rebellious counties in the South. These negroes are enlisting in droves, and their numbers do not appear anxious to secure anything except recruits of \$300 for their stable property.

Those Goods were delayed until late yesterday, and now must be slaughtered to raise money to pay the men. The following is the bill of fare for that post, which cost \$10 yesterday, and cheap at that, will be \$7.50 to \$8 to day. This is what we are told, and we are told it is the best.

We most respectfully solicit from our former customers—men and ladies throughout the state, to strike their tents, and bring their families with them, to help us to care for these men.

Mrs. J. J. DUGAN.

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